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BOGACHEV SCORES WEINBERGER ARMS CONTROL SPEECH

LD011550 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 1 Nov 84

["Today They Blow Up ABM and SALT Treaties, What Would Be Their Move Tomorrow?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has again unambiguously declared the Reagan administration's intention to renounce compliance with the Soviet-American treaties on the limitation of antiballistic missile (ABM) systems and on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

Speaking to the World Affairs Council in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the Pentagon chief described these treaties as "pseudo arms control" agreements and said Washington would have to "find something better" than these accords.

Anxious to defend the position of the present U.S. Administration which has derailed a whole number of international treaties aiming to reduce the risk of outbreak of a nuclear war and scuttled a series of talks on limiting nuclear arms, Weinberger impudently tampered with commonly known facts, clearly underestimating the competence of his audience in disarmament issues. The U.S. defense secretary claimed, for instance, that the SALT treaty "did not bring us any reduction in the production and deployment of nuclear missiles". In the meantime, it is known that under this agreement the Soviet Union, for example, had to reduce the number of its strategic delivery system, including intercontinental ballistic missiles, by ten percent.

For some reason, Weinberger, chose not to remind his listeners that some provisions of the SALT-2 treaty remained unfulfilled only because the Reagan administration proclaimed them "fatally flawed" and made desperate efforts to prevent the agreement's ratification.

The experience of talks with the American side shows that the Reagan administration finds its worthwhile having only such agreements as provide for the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union without envisioning any restrictions on or reductions in the U.S. nuclear potential. It is such demands that underlied the American "zero option" concerning nuclear arms in Europe and the Reagan plan for reducing strategic arms.

The principle of equality and equal security of the sides does not suit the incumbent Washington administration since this principle rule out possibilities for carrying out American plans to gain military superiority.

Judging by American press reports, the ABM and SALT treaties are not the only agreement the Pentagon finds burdensome. American newspapers reported that the Pentagon is going to circumvent provisions of the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and underwater. The Reagan administration's ominous record of violating international treaties gives grounds for being afraid that tomorrow the White House will brand this treaty as "fatally flawed" just as flippantly and bring tons of radioactive dust down on the people living on this planet. It is not ruled out that in their pursuit of the mirage of military superiority Reagan and Weinberger will declare that they will "find something better" than the 1967 treaty on the principles governing the activities of states in outer space and deploy nuclear weapons on their satellites in orbits around the earth.

Today Washington promises its allies a "nuclear umbrella" and tomorrow, after telling the world about the emergence of more "evil empires", it might renounce the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Reagan administration has, in the eyes of world public opinion, earned itself the reputation of being an impudent violator of international agreements. Nobody will be surprised if Washington soon announced its rejection of all accords on lessening the risk of outbreak of a nuclear war. Conversely, it would be a real sensation if, for instance, Reagan decided to propose the ratification of at least those accords which have been achieved by his predecessors in the White House.

U.S. 'DELIBERATELY BLOCKING' SPACE ARMS CONTROL

PM011020 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent I. Koryavin dispatch under the rubric "Behind the Scenes of Events": "Space Fever in Washington"]

[Text] Washington -- A vast plateau, dried by the burning sun, stretches out toward the distant horizon. There is nothing but desolate open space for hundreds of kilometers around, and only the ribbons of the highways cutting through the desert remind you that this is part of earth, not some uninhabited alien planet. It is here, in the state of Nevada, far from "the eyes of civilization," that the United States is preparing, according to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, a "simulated nuclear offensive in outer space."

The Nevada desert is one of the parts of the United States where the latest weapons systems are being developed, where the "bricks" which the maniacs obsessed with "star wars" ideas intend to use to build the walls of the American "space fortress" are baked. They want to look down on the world as sovereigns from its ramparts, which will rise 40,000 km high; after all, Edward Aldridge, one of the Pentagon's leaders, did say that "the country that controls space will control the world."

"Star wars" is no longer a science fiction story from a Hollywood movie, but a strategic concept elaborated in the U.S. corridors of power and rehearsed in Pentagon scenarios.

"Big business" is applauding the "star wars" idea. It was described as "sensible for industry" by (V. Denish), well-known specialist in analyzing the aerospace corporation stock market.

THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote that the emphasis at present is not on research but on the exploitation of space for "commercial profits" and "military superiority": "space, an asset of humanity, must be included in the market economy system." SCIENCE magazine has emphasized that the financial-industrial oligarchy is launching "an expansion into space," while THE NEW YORK TIMES has written that "space has been put up for grabs by the trusts." And all this is, of course, subordinated to a single goal: the militarization of space, because military business has always been and remains the most profitable for monopolies.

The cost of the Apollo program, which put astronauts on the moon, will seem a mere pittance compared with the economic scale of militarizing near-earth space, as THE FINANCIAL TIMES wrote. Expenditure on the former ran to 24 billion dollars, while the latter will require anything between 500 billion and 1.2 trillion dollars, according to estimates by the Air Force and the study group on military-economic plans specially set up by the U.S. Administration.

The [industrial] concerns are pumping the pedals of the "tandem" together with the militarist circles. The latter, in their turn, have elaborated the strategic concept of "effective conduct of warfare from space." Its basic principles are contained in a document entitled "Defense Guidelines for Fiscal 1984-1988" and in the so-called Fletcher report, named for the former NASA director who headed the Pentagon commission to elaborate the program to militarize space.

This report was initially classified top secret, but then there was a deliberate information "leak" to what the appetites of military-industrial concerns by promising them a "gold rush" in space, including a "new El Dorado" for entrepreneurs.

The United States has already established special peace commands within its Air Force and Navy. During congressional hearings, General Randolph disclosed in detail the "broad prospects" of the Pentagon's space plans in an endeavor to enlist legislators' support for them. And Vice Admiral Nagler reported in the same hearings beneath the dome of the capitol: "We are training cadres so that we will be ready to meet the tasks of the future," by which he meant the "star wars" plans.

The generals' declarations are not just empty words. Together with scientists and industrialists, they have already embarked on tests of antisatellite weapons. "The United States has been the first to start building an antisatellite system" THE WASHINGTON POST writes.

Last January the United States carried out the first in-flight test of the new ASAT antisatellite system based on F-15 fighters. The Pentagon intends to continue these tests and have the system in service by 1987. The space-based components of the large-scale ABM system which, according to the American Strategists' plans, is supposed to protect the United States from retribution if it unleashes a nuclear war against the "probable enemy" are being elaborated. This is, of course, an insane and dangerous idea.

But these are only the "first swallows." The Pentagon is working on the development of the second, third, and many subsequent generations of "star weapons." They are meant to burst into earth orbit and surround our planet in swarms of "space hawks," taking the form of "interceptor spacecraft," "laser Gatling guns," and "combat space stations." The mention of the "space fortress" that the United States wants to build at an altitude of more than 40,000 km above earth appeared in the American press in connection with a statement made by R. Garvin, a well-known U.S. military specialist. He revealed U.S. plans to develop "monster satellites" weighing up to 1,000 metric tons and equipped with lasers to destroy ballistic missiles, as well as ground targets in the future.

It is not just the military-industrial complex production lines and Pentagon strategists that are working on the militarization of space in the United States. The propaganda apparatus is actively functioning in parallel, in pursuit of the goal of proving that the process of military expansion in near-earth space is "irreversible" and generating a wave of economic euphoria in the country. Space is being declared to be yet another sphere of "vital interests." Professor (V. Mosko) of Philadelphia's Temple University has written that the United States wants to draw "new frontiers, new borders of the American empire" in space. The Rockwell International Corporation has set up a special body that produces publications propagandizing military goals in space (this body was the first to put forward the idea of the need to develop an "American space fortress").

Government information organs, many newspapers and magazines, and television in the United States have eagerly joined in this propaganda campaign. Political observers consider that it is pursuing yet another goal: to divert attention from the administration's pernicious policy in the disarmament sphere. This was the subject on which W. Greider wrote in ROLLING STONE magazine, stressing that by propagandizing "star wars" ideas, President Reagan is striving to "effectively divert attention from an unpleasant fact: the failure of his strategy in the arms control sphere."

The administration is resorting to new ruses, especially now, during the election campaign, in its fear of presenting a "warmonger" image to voters. The White House has put into circulation the notorious formula that "only domination in space can lead to disarmament on earth." This, however, is merely the same old smokescreen to cover up the arms race, which the U.S. leaders are now shifting from the earth into space orbit. The very same W. Greider sums up: "If Reagan is successful in his 'star wars' campaign, the real result will be the collapse of arms control in any form...."

This is precisely the goal of the incumbent U.S. Administration's political course. As we can see, the rhetoric about a desire for disarmament, including disarmament in space, is drowned by the roar of the military-industrial complex' production lines where the military space programs are taking shape.

It is common knowledge that Washington is not averse to speaking of its readiness to talk or even to making statements to the effect that a delegation will be sent to Vienna. In actual fact, however, the U.S. Administration is unwilling to resolve the problem of preventing the militarization of space -- its thoughts are directed toward hiding its negative stance from the world public and justifying the development and implementation of plans for space weapons.

The White House has responded with political games to the Soviet Union's reasonable and constructive proposals to prevent the militarization of space. It is deliberately blocking talks. Speaking of the U.S. stance on the question of the future of space, Comrade K.U. Chernenko empphasized in his answers to questions from THE WASHINGTON POST: "Instead of preventing an arms race there, we have been told to formulate some kind of rules for this race and, essentially, to legalize it. We cannot, of course, do this. Our goal is truly peaceful space, and we will persistently pursue this goal."

I would like to remind the advocates of "space wars" that their claims to world domination are nothing new. It is well known how such claims have ended in the past. Would it not be better to give up all hopeless expectations and heed the Soviet Union's sensible appeal to prevent the militarization of space before it is too late?

U.S. TO BLAME FOR USSR CRUISE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

PM012112 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 21 Oct 84 p 6

[Text] The USSR Armed Forces have started deploying long-range cruise missiles on stragetic bombers and submarines. Somewhat earlier it was announced that the Soviet Union had carried out successful tests of long-range ground-based cruise missiles.

These two announcements by the USSR Ministry of Defence will hardly please the West. But Washington has only itself to blame. For the first word was said by the Pentagon.

American curise missiles have been deployed in Western Europe since the end of 1983. These nuclear superarrows are being installed on American strategic bombers and, since the middle of this year, on surface ships and submarines of the U.S. Navy as well. Thus, the American bald eagle was the first to flap its wings. And it is not surprising that the Soviet response came without delay. Counteraction is equal to action.

And yet the first Soviet response was not military, but political. The USSR suggested to the USA that they mutually renounce the deployment of cruise missiles. The Americans turned down the proposals. What else should they do -- they are ahead, it is silly to give up an advantage. Moreover, the advocates of American technological jingoism assured people that the USSR would never be able to catch up with the leader. The absurd illusions were destined to be short-lived, Even if one assumes that the Americans sought not superiority but "greater security" which had to be ensured by the new weapons systems, even then one can speak about a gross miscalculation. The world was safer before cruise missiles, just as it was safer before the development of multiple warheads on nuclear missiles. Just as it was safer before the development of the American Ohio-type submarines and the similar Soviet Typhoon-type subs. The list could be continued, but the model is one. The Americans invented a new "wonder weapon" and placed their stakes on it in pursuit of the escalating mirage of superiority.

They did not want to hear anything about reaching an agreement on renouncing the deployment of new weapons systems. Soviet countermeasures came before long - these were forced measures - and parity was restored. However, this occurred on a higher level every time.

It is worth recalling that Henry Kissinger, when he was secretary of state, said that cruise missiles were born as the American trump card at the SALT talks (things, it was implied, should not come to their physical birth). It is hard to say whether the cunning Kissinger was deceiving anyone or was himself deceived. Even if this version is taken at face value, it is still clear what playing with the arms race leads to. The talks have been blown up, and there is a multitude of cruise missiles, and of any kind, too.

What makes the Americans repeat the same mistake every time - the infinite greed of the military-industrial complex (the only one who is really interested in an unrestrained arms race), anticommunist pathology or the mania of their own superiority? As is the case with cruise missiles, this is a fatal mistake, for which all and sundry will have to pay.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITED ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD281045 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow Octover 28 TASS -- The slanderous campaign in the USA about the alleged "use of Soviet chemical weapons in Afghanistan" is continuing, as it is a component part of psychological warfare, of a crusade against communism launched by Washington, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out today. This mendacious propaganda campaign is designed, in particular, to distract attention from the monstrous crimes committed by the Pentagon in the Amazon River basin in the north east of Brazil. As has already been reported, as a result of the testing of two new types of high toxic agents by the Pentagon, more than seven thousand people died, irreparable damage was caused to flora and fauna. This vile action has met with world-wide condemnation.

The large-scale campaign of lies and slanders launched by the propaganda services of the USA is also designed as a cover for the sinister plans of the U.S. Defense Department for a build-up of its own chemical arsenals.

At the present time the USA has the biggest chemical weapons arsenals, the bulk of which are more than 55,000 tons of high toxic nerve agents.

Recently the USA has been transferring to the West European states, above all to the FRG, considerable quantities of chemical weapons and equipment for its use. As American General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, has recently admitted, more than 10,000 tons of chemical munitioning in the depots in Western Europe are ready for immediate use in the emergency of a "crisis situation".

The overseas slanderers pursue other aims too. They would like to discredit the noble mission of the Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan, to cause a quarrel between the Afghan and the Soviet people.

On top of that, by whipping up this mendacious campaign the military-political circles of the United States undoubtedly wish that people should forget as soon as possible the crimes perpetrated by United States imperialism during the aggression in Indochina. More than 100,000 tons of various toxic chemical agents were poured then on Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. More than two million Vietnamese suffered from the chemical warfare of an unprecedented scale.

The facts expose the criminal designs of those who are preparing a fresh pack of lies, the newspaper writes in conclusion.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON CEMA SESSION IN HAVANA

IZVESTIYA Carries Communique

PM011711 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 84 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

["Communique of the 39th CEMA Session Meeting" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] The routine 39th meeting of the CEMA session took place 29-31 October 1983 in Havana, capital of the Republic of Cuba.

Participating in the session's work were delegations from the CEMA countries headed by G. Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; I. Sarlos, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; To Huu, first vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; F. Castro Ruz, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers; J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; Z. Messner, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; C. Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government; N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; L. Strougal, CSSR Government premier; and also CEMA Secretary V. Sychev and representatives of CEMA organs.

An SFRY delegation headed by B. Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, participated in the session in accordance with an agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government.

Representatives of the People's Republic of Angola, the DRA, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and Socialist Ethiopia, and representatives of the United Mexican States and the Republic of Nicaragua were present by invitation at the session meeting as observers. Also present were representatives of the Secretariat of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Latin American Economic System.

F. Castro Ruz greeted the meeting participants on behalf of the Communist Party of Cuba and the Government and people of Cuba.

F. Castro Ruz, head of the Cuban delegation, presided at the meeting.

The CEMA session noted with satisfaction that its holding for the first time on the American Continent, in the Republic of Cuba, one of the less economically developed CEMA countries, became possible thanks to the victory of socialism in Cuba and is evidence of the equal rights of the CEMA countries.

The session summed up the first results of the implementation of the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit and the instructions of the CEMA session adopted at the 38th (extraordinary) meeting, both held in Moscow in June 1984. It was unanimously noted that the consistent implementation of the strategic course adopted by the economic conference is of determining significance for the further expansion of mutual economic and scientific and technical cooperation, the fraternal countries' successful development, the strengthening of their unity and cohesion, and the consolidation of the world positions of the community of CEMA countries.

After examining the report on CEMA's activity between the 38th and 39th meetings, the CEMA session approved the work of the Executive Committee over this period in developing multilateral cooperation among the socialist community countries. It was noted with satisfaction that this cooperation, the activity of the CEMA organs, and the fraternal countries' bilateral economic relations are subordinated primarily to the implementation of the decisions of the economic conference and the 38th (extraordinary) CEMA session meeting.

Assessing the results of the development of the CEMA countries' economy and mutual cooperation over the past year, the CEMA session emphasized that the socialist community countries consistently steer a course toward the more rational and effective utilization of their scientific and technical and production potentials, all types of resources, and the retooling of the national economy, and toward the improvement of its structure and quality of output produced.

Mobilizing internal reserves and using the advantages of mutual cooperation and socialist economic integration, the CEMA countries have achieved further socioeconomic progress on the basis of raising social production efficiency. Throughout the CEMA countries as a whole the national income produced increased 3.8 percent in 1983 compared with 1982, while industrial output rose 4.2 percent. In a number of CEMA countries the bulk of the increase in industrial output was obtained by raising labor productivity, and a reduction was achieved in the relative expenditure of energy and other material resources. The increase in the CEMA countries' gross agricultural output over the year was approximately 3 percent.

The stable development of the CEMA countries' economies has been aimed, as before, at the fuller satisfaction of working people's requirements. There has been an increase in social consumption funds and retail trade turnover, the nonproduction sphere has been developed, the population's general educational and cultural standard has risen, and there has been an improvement in medical services and social security. Extensive housing construction programs have been systematically implemented.

The CEMA countries' total foreign trade turnover in 1983 was in excess of R285 billion, showing an increase of 8 percent in current prices. Mutual trade developed more rapidly, and increased by over 11 percent. It comprised over 58 percent of the CEMA countries' foreign trade turnover last year. Production specialization and sharing is being intensified. Reciprocal deliveries of specialized machine building output in 1983 increased almost 24 percent, amounting to 41 percent of the total volume of reciprocal exports of machine-building articles. Reciprocal deliveries of foodstuffs and equipment for the food industry has expanded.

The session meeting emphasized that the socioeconomic progress achieved under the leadership of the communist and workers parties is inextricably linked with the consolidation of the CEMA countries' all-around collaboration and with the increasing concentration of coordinated efforts on the most important, priority avenues of cooperation.

The session noted with satisfaction that the economy of the Republic of Cuba is developing at a rapid and stable rate. Considerable progress has been achieved in agriculture and industrialization. The plan for the accelerated development of science and technology through 1990 is being implemented. Problems of education, health care, employment, and social equality have been successfully resolved. This is a graphic example of the fact that socialism is the only true way of overcoming the backwardness inherited from capitalism.

The Republic of Cuba, having become a member of CEMA in 1972, has actively joined in mutual cooperation and socialist economic integration and is participating in the implementation of a number of multilateral agreements on the construction of industrial projects by joint efforts, on production sharing and specialization, and on scientific and technical cooperation. Measures aimed at accelerating the development and enhancing the efficiency of the republic's economy are being successfully implemented: namely, the expansion of nickel production, the cultivation and industrial processing of citrus fruits, land reclamation, and the comprehensive development of sugar production.

The successful development of mutually advantageous cooperation among CEMA member-countries and the SFRY on the basis of an agreement concluded in 1964 was noted: This agreement has confirmed its significance during the past 20-year period. Multilateral cooperation continued between the CEMA member-countries and Finland, Iraq, and Mexico in accordance with agreements concluded between CEMA and those countries. An agreement on cooperation between CEMA and the Republic of Nicaragua entered into force in February 1984.

The progress in coordinating national economic plans of the CEMA member-countries for the period 1986-1990 was examined at the session's meeting. It was noted that this work ensures, in the main, the implementation of the accords reached at the economic conference. During the coordination of plans, 22 multilateral agreements on economic cooperation and 39 such agreements on scientific and technical cooperation for the next 5-year period and in the longer term were prepared and signed. The joint drafting of a comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress for a term of 15-20 years, based on national programs, was commenced. Great significance attaches to questions of implementing major general agreements on cooperation in the sphere of electronics, microprocessors and robotics. Special attention is devoted to the implementation of the economic conference's guidelines concerning assistance to the SRV, the Republic of Cuba, and Mongolia in boosting the economy and expanding their participation in the international socialist division of labor.

The session approved long-term comprehensive measures for cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials for the period up to 1990 and in the longer term. They were drawn up, proceeding from the fact that by mobilizing their own resources and intensifying mutual cooperation, it is possible to guarantee the solution of raw material and fuel and energy problems by all the CEMA member-countries. These measures envisage the building of a large number of major economic projects. Among these is the construction on USSR territory of the Krivoy Rog Iron Ore Mining and Enriching Complex, the main gas pipeline from Yamburg to the USSR's western border, and of installations at the Yamburg gas field for the purpose of increasing the deliveries of natural gas from the USSR to the European CEMA member-countries, and a number of other projects. The joint exploitation of deposits of hard coal and the modernization of the by-product coke industry in Poland, the creation of capacities for the extraction and processing of magnesite in the CSSR and of nickel- and cobalt-containing products in the Republic of Cuba, and cooperation in the opening up of nonferrous metal deposits in Mongolia, the SRV and the Republic of Cuba, of bauxite ores in the SRV, and of phosphorites in Mongolia are scheduled. The integrated power systems of the CEMA member-countries will be further developed. A program for the building of nuclear power stations and nuclear heat supply stations for the period through the year 200 is being drawn up, as is a program for cooperation in the saving and rational use of physical resources through the year 2000. Practical steps are also scheduled for cooperation in machine building for the mining and power sectors, and new equipment and techniques are to be developed for production in the fuel and raw material sectors.

Guided by the economic conference's decisions, the session approved measures to further improve the organization of multilateral cooperation within the CEMA framework. They are aimed at increasing CEMA"s role in organizing cooperation and concentrating the efforts of the CEMA countries and organs of the council on the solution of the most important problems in the sphere of materials production. Provision is made for improving the contractual system of cooperation and also the work style and methods of CEMA organs and the international economic organizations created by the CEMA countries. A decision was adopted on creating a CEMA committee for cooperation in the machine-building field.

The session noted that the CEMA countries' development is taking place in a complex international situation. The assessment of this situation made in the declaration adopted at the economic conference was fully confirmed.

International tension has increased seriously as a result of the course of confrontation pursued by aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, and their attempts to achieve military superiority, including with the aid of the militarization of space, and to pursue a policy of strength, infringement of states' national independence and sovereignty, and consolidation and recarving of spheres of influence. Long-standing hotbeds of tension are being fueled, and new conflicts and crisis situations are being provoked in various parts of the world. Attempts are being made to crudely interfere in the internal affairs of socialist and other states. We are now talking about a frontal offensive, not only against socialism but also against all the world's progressive forces.

The spiraling of the arms race by these circles is one of the main causes of the deepening of political and economic instability in the world and is intensifying the threat of nuclear war, jeopardizing mankind's very existence, and imposing an increasingly heavy burden on the world's peoples by diverting gigantic material and financial resources and slowing economic and social progress.

An urgent requirement for peace and securtiy in Europe under present conditions is to end the stockpiling of new nuclear armaments on the continent. In this connection, the CEMA countries insist on an end to the siting of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and again state that if measures leading to the withdrawal of already deployed missiles are adopted, steps to cancel the countermeasures will be implemented simultaneously. This will create the basis for the resumption of talks with a view to reaching corresponding accords on freeing Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

The session participants stressed their concern at the exacerbation of the situation in Central America, which poses a threat to the peoples of the whole of Latin America, which poses a threat to the peoples of the whole of Latin America, who are struggling for revolutionary transformations in their countries, against imperialism, colonalism, and neocolonialism, and for economic and social progress.

The intervention in Grenada, the continuing occupation of that country by American troops, the support for the ruling circles and other antipopular forces in El Salvador, the hostile actions and threat of intervention against Nicaragua, the threats to Socialist Cuba -- all these U.S. actions constitute glaring violations of the fundamental principles of international law and the UN Charter. The session participants gave assurances of their solidarity and support for the Nicaraguan people who are waging a heroic struggle against imperialist aggression and the forces of counterrevolution and defending their national independence and social gains. They support the Nicaraguan leaders' aspiration and actions aimed at achieving peace in this region by political means, through negotiations.

The U.S. ruling circles are also attempting to use international economic ties for their own political ends, continuing to apply a trade, credit, and technological blockade, direct pressure embargoes, and "sanctions."

The U.S. actions are intensifying the instability of the economic situation in the capitalist world. Social contradictions have been sharply exacerbated. Despite somewhat of a revival of business activity in the United States and certain other capitalist countries, the economies of most of these countries remain stagnant.

The overwhelming majority of developing countries find themselves in an especially difficult position. Their foreign debt in 1983 was in excess of $800 billion. Using all means of political and economic pressure, the imperialist states are continuing to intensify their neocolonialist exploitation and trying to make these countries give up the implementation of progressive socioeconomic transformations.

The CEMA member-countries resolutely condemn and reject the course of subverting the peaceful foundations of interstate relations. They consider that it is necessary to switch to a policy of realism, common sense, and businesslike cooperation in resolving the tasks facing mankind, and most definitely affirm their readiness for dialogue and for honest and serious talks aimed at reaching accords that take the security interests of all countries and peoples into account. Determination was expressed to continue to do everything necessary to preserve peace on earth, prevent a nuclear catastrophe, and maintain the military-strategic balance at increasingly lower levels.

The CEMA member-countries deem it an urgent task to implement effective measures to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament. This would create conditions to improve the entire economic situation in the world and would make it possible to release funds as a result of reduced military expenditure and utilize these funds for the purposes of economic and social development, including aid to developing countries.

The CEMA member-countries will continue to take all necessary steps to defend their vital interests and further strengthen their technical and economic independence.

The council session expressed solidarity with the Republic of Cuba in its efforts aimed at safeguarding its national independence and building socialism, as well as confidence that the Cuban people, under their Communist Party's leadership and despite the continuing military threat and economic blockade by the United States, will score further successes in building a socialist society with support from the CEMA member-countries.

The session confirmed the socialist community countries determination to strive for the consistent implementation of the program put forward by the economic conference for actions to improve international economic relations, ensure economic security, and establish confidence in this most important sphere of interstate ties. The CEMA member-countries again emphasized the need to exclude all methods of economic aggression and exploitation from the practice of international contacts.

The CEMA member-countries side firmly with the young independent states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, neocolonialism, racism in all its forms and manifestations, and apartheid, and for the consolidation of their political and economic independence. They note the growing role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace and peoples' security, against the arms race, and for ensuring each country's economic and social development. Resolute support was expressed for the developing countries' proposal for the earliest possible start of global talks on economic problems within the UN framework. It was stressed that by developing and expanding mutually advantageous cooperation with the developing countries, the socialist community states are making an effective contribution to the restructuring of international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis; and they advocate stepping up work in this sphere.

The CEMA member-countries confirmed their readiness to continue developing businesslike cooperation with capitalist states and their enterprises and firms on the basis of mutual advantage, equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and respect for international commitments that have been made.

The heads of the CEMA member-countries' delegations expressed confidence that the consistent implementation of the adopted decisions will aid the successful implementation of the accords reached at the economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries, the further development of the fraternal countries' comprehensive cooperation and economic integration for the benefit of their peoples, and also the cause of peace and social progress.

The meeting of the session took place in an atmosphere of unanimity, fraternal friendship, and complete mutual understanding.

Commentary on Results

LD012224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Vladimir Pashko commentary]

[Text] The present meeting of CEMA's supreme organ is noteworthy in many respects. For the first time, the CEMA session took place in the Western Hemisphere. This is a reflection of Cuba's increased authority both in our community and in the world as a whole. Never before at meetings of the session have there been so many people in attendance. Apart from the 10 countries of our community, taking part were a Yugoslav delegation, representatives of Angola, Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen, Laos, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Mexico, Nicaragua, representatives of the secretariats of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and of the Latin American Economic System. This fact shows the growing attention in the world to the activity of CEMA, an organization radically different from the economic groupings of the West, both in the aims and principles of its activity and in its results. I remind you that the CEMA countries are the most rapidly developing group of states in the world.

The fact that the first results of implementing the decisions of the Moscow economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries were discussed at the meeting was also a distinctive feature of the present meeting. The Moscow summit, as you recall, took place this summer and outlined a program for the further development of our cooperation and for an intensification of cooperation in socialist construction.

The participants in the meeting noted with satisfaction that the fraternal countries are taking concrete steps in realizing the aims of the Moscow conference. Programs for cooperation up to the year 2000 are being drafted. Some have already been signed. The structures for production and mutual supplies are being perfected. Important measures for solving major national economic problems are being implemented, including the fuel and raw materials problem. The meeting approved a list of comprehensive measures aimed at providing for the rational needs of CEMA member-countries for energy and raw materials. Envisaged in particular is the joint construction of a number of projects which, in regard to scale and perfection, are unequalled. Other decisions aimed at carrying out the aim of the Moscow economic conference were also adopted.

Extremely unfavorable international conditions are a feature of the present-day development of our countries. The meeting participants expressed a unanimous decision to do everything necessary to preserve peace and curb the arms race. They again stressed that they are opposed to the use of international economic ties for political purposes and are in favor of excluding from them any elements of exploitation and discrimination, economic aggression, pressure, embargoes, and sanctions. This meets the interests of all peoples.

The results of the 39th CEMA meeting in Havana convincingly show that as a single formation, the fraternal countries are continuing to advance confidently along the path of peace and progress.

PRAVDA Cited on Session

LD291305 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- The 39th meeting of the CEMA session is due to open in Havana today. It will discuss questions pertaining to a further strengthening of cooperation, carrying out specific measures to implement the long-term objectives and the main trends of cooperation, which were collectively outlined by the economic conference of the CEMA member countries at summit level in Moscow, the newspaper PRAVDA points out today.

The period since the holding of the 37th CEMA session has been marked by fresh achievements of the socialist states, says the editorial article in the newspaper. The development of their economy is characterised by noticeable advances. Thus the rates of growth of the national income of the CEMA member countries are twice as big as the same rates in the EEC.

"By pooling their efforts and resources, resting for support on each other's assistance, a majority of the CEMA member countries have successfully been overcoming over the past period their internal and external difficulties, and have created solid prerequisites for further socio-economic development. Last year, many fraternal countries increased their growth rates, which are now noticeably in excess of the results of the first years of the five year plan period. Thus the produced national income increased in 1983, as compared with 1982, 3.8 percent in the CEMA member countries as a whole. Industrial output grew 4.2 percent and agricultural output -- roughly 3 percent. The stable economic development has ensured a further improvement of the living standards, the real per capita income having increased two percent", the newspaper points out.

In the current year, PRAVDA continues, the working people of the CEMA member countries launched a mass emulation on the occasion of the anniversaries of their socialist states and the 40th anniversary of the victory over German nazism and Japanese militarism, and scored weighty results in economic construction. Over the past three quarters of the current year the workers of the GDR industry, for example, increased by 4.3 percent the output of commercial products as compared with the same period last year, labour productivity increasing by 7.6 percent, and national income -- by 5.2 percent. A new step forward has been made by the industrial workers of Hungary, who increased the volume of production over the nine months by 3 percent instead of 1.2-22 percent according to plan. Excellent results have been scored by the workers in agriculture of Czechoslovakia. This year for the first time ever in their country's history they harvested more than 12 million tons of grain, the average yield of grain crops has reached 47 centers per hectare. The industry of People's Poland is increasing its growth rates. The volume of sold products over the past three quarters was 5.3 percent up on last year's figures. Bulgaria, Romania, Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam have made spectacular economic progress too.

"The aggressive circles of imperialism, above all of United States imperialism, which continue building up international tensions, are attempting to hamper, through various "sanctions" and blockades, the economic development of the socialist countries and split their unity. Hence the special significance attached now to the determination of the states of the socialist community to further strengthening their cohesion, developing and deepening all-round mutual cooperation. The unity of actions of the fraternal countries is the most powerful, the most reliable tool of socialism", PRAVDA stresses editorially.

Tikhonov, Castro Sign Agreement

LD011917 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 1 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting between Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is heading a Soviet delegation of the the 39th CEMA conference session, and Fidel Castro Ruz, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba has been held in Havana.

During their conversation, held in an atmosphere of cordiality and full mutual understanding, the sides considered questions of further expanding and deepening cooperation between the two parties and states. They stressed the importance of the decisions of the CEMA economic summit in Moscow in June this year, as well as of the 39th CEMA conference session in Havana for ensuring the further development of fraternal countries.

The head of the Soviet Government highly assessed Cuba's constructive foreign policy, and noted its high international prestige. Fidel Castro Ruz stressed the Soviet Union's immense role in extending fraternal aid and support to the Cuban people, who are building socialism.

The sides expressed serious concern over the continued heightening of tensions in Central America and the Caribbean, and voiced solidarity with the peoples upholding the right to free, independent development.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Fidel Castro signed a long-term program for developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba for a period ending in the year 2000.

Present at the signing for the Soviet side were, Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Baybakov and Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other members of the Soviet delegation.

Present on the Cuban side were: Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic; Comrade Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo, deputy chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic; and other comrades.

Castro, Ryzhkov Visit Works

LD012139 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Fidel Castro and Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who took part in the CEMA session, today visited a nickel works in the little town of Punta Gorda, near Moa. This works is one of the largest enterprises in Cuban industry being built with the assistance and technical help of the Soviet Union.

The guests acquainted themselves with the course of construction and talked with workers, engineers, and leaders of the enterprise.

The meeting took place in a cordial friendly atmosphere.

East Bloc Secretaries Confer

PM011437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Working Meeting"]

[Text] A working meeting of central committee secretaries for economic affairs from the socialist countries' communist and workers parties who were taking part in the 39th sitting of the CEMA session was held 30 October in Havana. The countries' permanent CEMA representatives took part. They examined certain questions of the organization of the fraternal parties' work to fulfill the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

Aliyev Meets Returning Tikhonov

LD011604 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who led the Soviet delegation to the 39th CEMA session, returned to Moscow from Havana.

At the airport, Comrade Tikhonov was met by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary; USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairmen; and other officials, including Vazquez, the Cuban Republic's attache to the USSR.

CEMA SCIENTISTS DISCUSS AGROCHEMICAL SERVICES

PM301507 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Oct 84 p 3

[Report by V. Garnetskiy, department chief at the Central Institute of Agrochemical Services to Agriculture under the rubric "CEMA: Agrarian Integration in Action": "Conference of Agrochemical Experts"]

[Text] A conference of scientists from CEMA member-countries devoted to the improvement of agrochemical services to agriculture has been held in Tbilisi. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia attended.

Participants exchanged their experience in the organization of agrochemical services, the monitoring of soil fertility indicators and forecasting of the changes to which they are subject, and the utilization of fertilizers and other chemical agents in agriculture. They examined the results of the fraternal countries' cooperation in the development of automated instruments for soil, feed, and plant analysis and the use of computer equipment in the agrotechnical backup of production.

The main avenues of CEMA member-countries' cooperation in 1986-1990 were defined at the conference.

WIDF ISSUES STATEMENT ON GANDHI ASSASSINATION

LD011729 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin November 1 TASS -- The Women's International Democratic Federation has been deeply shocked by the treacherous assassination of the prime minister of India, head of the Non-Aligned Movement Indira Gandhi, it is said in a statement of the Women's International Democratic Federation, which has been distributed here today. The untimely death of the outstanding public figure is a great loss not only for the people of India but also for the whole progressive mankind.

Indira Gandhi, it is noted in the document, made a great contribution to the struggle of the peoples of the world against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, oppression and aggression, for peace, national independence, and social progress. Her tireless efforts, aimed at attaining women's equality, won her respect and recognition of millions of women in the whole world.

Behind the backs of the assassins, who killed Indira Gandhi, it is stressed in the statement, are the most reactionary forces which use any means -- political assassinations, terrorism, violence in a bid to stop peoples' rightful struggle for independence and peace.

On behalf of millions of women, affiliated with 135 national organizations of all continents, the WIDF expresses profound condolences to Indira Gandhi's family, the whole of the Indian people and shares their sentiments in connection with the irretrievable loss.

UN INFORMATION COMMITTEE SUBMITS REPORT

LD020929 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 2 TASS -- The U.N. Committee on Information has urged the international community to establish a new, more fair and effective international order in the field of information with a view to strengthening peace and international mutual understanding. The committee's annual report has been submitted for discussion to the special Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly.

The participants in the started [as received] discussion on the report point out that mass media should not be used for the propaganda of war, for the stirring up of strife and hostility between states. In this connection 'Abdallah Ba'li, representative of Algeria, pointed out that the press of the West fiercely attacks the United Nations Organization on the eve of its 40th jubilee in an attempt to undermine the prestige of the world body and put in a distorted light the UNESCO's activities which do not suit certain countries.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH HOLD ANTIWAR RALLY IN MOSCOW

LD0122330 Moscow in English 2216 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow Novemher 1 TASS -- Democratic youth joins millions of people in goodwill in demanding that an end be put to the nuclear arms race and that space be never made a scene of nuclear warfare. Young men and women of the Soviet capital gathered in a multithousand rally today to say "no" to war and to voice their resolve to safeguard world peace. They were joined by young activists from one hundred countries who had come to Moscow for an international working youth meeting, and also by members of the International Preparatory Committee of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, which will take place in Moscow next summer.

A statement unanimously approved by the participants in the rally says that the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the development of even deadlier weapons of mass destruction and plans to militarise space provoke millions of peace campaigners all over the world into more energetic struggle against the nuclear threat. There are among peace campaigners people of different nationalities, political views and faiths.

Europe has entered a critical phase of its history, Vladimir Aksenov, chairman of the Committee of Youth Organisations of the USSR, said at the rally. Disregarding the will of the peoples, the Pentagon and NATO, bent on the illusory goal of achieving military superiority over socialist countries, are trying to tip the balance of forces on the continent and jeopardizing the very existence of human civilization.

It is only by the joint efforts of people in all continents that the global problems of our time can be resolved, Walid Masri, president of the World Federal of Democratic Youth, said at the rally. Young people can and must play a substantial role here. Today there is a greater need than ever before for the cohesion and unity of the international progressive and democratic youth movement in the struggle against the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow next summer will undoubtedly contribute to the unity of the worldwide antiwar youth movement, he said.

U.S. SEEN THWARTING U.S.-USSR ATHLETIC CONTACTS

PM311409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 6

[IZVESTIYA "Press Service" report: "Dirty Dogs"]

[Text] The IZVESTIYA editorial office recently received a letter from Los Angeles from the so-called U.S. "people's Olympics committee." However, instead of an Olympic sports communication, leaflets with double-dyed anti-Soviet invective written in the language of political Neanderthals fell from the envelope onto the editorial desk.

There were Olympic stamps on the envelope but the content inside was extremely reactionary and anti-Soviet, having nothing in common with the spirit or letter of the Olympic Charter or its traditions.

We couldn't help remembering the events of last summer. The U.S. Ku Klux Klan members and neofascists had "amused themselves" earlier by dispatching such messages. This summer, for instance, on the eve of the Los Angeles Olympics, a number of the national Olympic committees of the developing countries received offensive letters indicating that if these countries' athletes ventured to come to the Olympics, physical reprisals would await them. "The Olympic games are for people, not for subhumans!" was how that missive began. "We won't allow them to desecrate American stadiums. The supreme award for a true American patriot is to lynch the yellows and blacks," were the words disgorged by these "friendship missives." Now, the latest mail from abroad has brought us another similar example of U.S. "free thinking."

We are far from supposing that the U.S. Olympic athletes are in any way involved in letters of this kind. Now, they definitely have nothing to do with this. The authors, the compilers of these obscenities, are those who are blatantly interested in forgetting Olympic principles, spreading slander, and fueling international tension. This is, so to speak, the direct political line of the double-dyed anti-Soviets from the so-called U.S. "people's (or to be more precise antipeople's) Olympic committee." They and those like them are trying to thwart the development of mutually useful contacts between USSR and U.S. athletes. They are doing this fully aware that their ideas are largely shared by the present U.S. Administration.

It is well known that during the Los Angeles Olympics a crude anti-Soviet campaign proceeded in two directions. On one hand, the games were used as a broad platform for publicizing the tough anti-Soviet course of the present U.S. Administration and on the other, efforts were made to arouse among ordinary Americans hatred toward the USSR as a country which refused to take part in the Los Angeles Olympics. The Olympic village press center was inundated at the time with sordid anti-Soviet leaflets. This was all happening in front of the official sponsors and organizers of the Los Angeles Olympics.

Here is the disgusting "echo" of the Los Angeles Olympics. It has reached Moscow on the sails of the official stamps of the 23d Olympics, but in a phony Olympic package.

It will be consigned to the trash can in the same package.

USSR COACH WANTS OLYMPICS TRANSFERS FROM SEOUL

LD301409 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- Ivan Yarygin, two times Olympic champion, chief coach of the USSR free-style wrestling team, shares the opinion of Franco Carraro, a member of the International Olympic Committee and president of the National Olympic Committee of Italy, that the venue of the 1988 summer Olympic Games should be transferred from Seoul to Europe.

He recalls in the newspaper SOVETSKIY SPORT today Carraro's statement that Seoul has run into a multitude of problems already today and that there is little chance that it will be able to evade them during the Olympic Games.

Yarygin stresses that the choice of Seoul back in 1981 as a host country for the Olympic Games caused a lot of doubts, which have not been dispelled over the time that has passed. This is evidenced by vicious brutalities perpetrated by 6,000 South Korean police against students of Seoul National University. This fact does not benefit the venue of the Olympic Games.

As for the holding of the Olympic Games, the two times Olympic champion writes, the conduct of American TV companies cannot but arouse concern. They offered a billion dollars to the organisers of the 1988 Olympic Games for the monopoly right to cover Olympic tournaments. In so doing, they set the following conditions before the hosts of the games: All competitions should start not later than nine o'clock a.m. local time so that live transmissions to the United States are suitable for the Americans. The cameras should concentrate on American athletes, as was the case in Los Angeles.

The prominent Soviet wrestler and coach calls for widely discussing and weighing up everything once again, and for taking proper measures. The lessons of Los Angeles must not be ignored. It is essential that nothing should cast a shadow over the wonderful festival of sports, youth and peace, which the genuine Olympic Games should be.

TRUD REPORTS WFTU GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

PM311433 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 19 October carries on page 3 a 4,200-word dispatch entitled "Defending World Peace" by own special correspondents B. Leonov and R. Urmantsev, dateline Sofia 18 October. The dispatch covers the 18 October special session of the WFTU General Council on Problems of Peace and Disarmament and includes a 1,600-word speech by S.A. Shalayev, head of the Soviet delegation and chairman-of the AUCCTU.

U.S. FOMENTS TERRORISM IN NICARAGUA, DRA, INDIA

PM021337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column" under the general heading "Terrorism -- Washington's Policy": "Directing and Planning"]

[Text] State terrorism is an accurate characterization of U.S. policy toward sovereign Nicaragua. Whereas 1 year ago President Reagan publicly stated that the United States had no intention of overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government and that the millions of dollars designed to provide "covert assistance" to the "contras" recruited by the CIA were merely intended to "encourage the democratization of the Sandinist regime," now the true aims regarding Nicaragua are no longer being hidden. Now that the "manual" prepared by the CIA for the "contras" has been published in the press, it has become clear to everyone "that the White House has decided to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government even if it has to resort to political murders to achieve it. [quotation marks as published] According to the U.S. press, "Reagan's comments on the 'manual' demonstrate that, in the main, he approves of this document."

Many Americans were also shaken by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz's comments on the antiterrorism measures announced by the administration. As THE WASHINGTON POST writes," "Shultz announced that America must stand up straight and forget the Constitution if it wants to oppose the nameless bombers who humiliated Reagan."

It was Shultz again who publicly embraced the Afghan dushmans very recently and promised them every kind of U.S. help. Help to these terrorists from the CIA alone amounts to $75 million a year.

The State Department, in conjunction with the CIA, recently carried out a number of opeations as part of the "Brahmaputra Project" aimed at inciting separatism in India. As the Indian weekly PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY has written, these operations are part of the CIA's subversive activity launched against India on a wide scale. It is characteristic that the U.S. Embassy in Delhi most actively supported the separatist movement in the Punjab and that Washington gave a warm reception to the self-styled "president of Khalistan" who advocates Punjab's separation from Indian and the country's dismemberment. "The CIA," PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY writes, "is the very instrument by which it is proposed to achieve this." The Indian press has directly indicated the CIA's involvement in the recent bloody incidents provoked by the separatists in Punjab.

All these are links in the same chain of America's overall policy aimed at destabilizing and overthrowing governments unacceptable to Washington. America does not balk at using terrorist methods.

BOLSHAKOV HITS U.S. POLICY OF 'STATE TERRORISM'

PM301141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 84 Second Edition p 5

[V. Bolshakov article: "In a Quagmire of Lies"]

[Text] In the basement of a church not far from the capital of El Salvador, several people are waiting for Martina (Brie), a French journalist. There is a pre-arranged knock at the door. A priest enters, followed by the guest. She has come here, risking her life, to hear the terrible stories of eyewitnesses to the Salvadoran military's brutal reprisals against inhabitants of peaceful villages suspected of helping partisans. Maria from San Vicente says: "They piled up corpses and set fire to them.... My daughter-in-law's fingers were cut off, and pieces of skin were torn from her face. They killed my sons and cut off their heads..."

Martina (Brie's) reportage was published in a September issue of the French Catholic weekly LE TEMOIGNAGE CHRETIEN. Everyone the journalist spoke to declared: "Without material assistance from the Americans, the military would have lost this war long ago. The United States manipulated the election of Napoleon Duarte, and the situation will not improve until they get out of here."

When the issue of LE TEMOIGNAGE CHRETIEN containing M. (Brie's) reportage arrived in the PRAVDA editorial office, the American Embassy in Moscow almost simultaneously sent us the text of President Reagan's UN speech of 24 September. In particular, it read:

"The growing success of democracy in El Salvador is the best proof that a political solution is the key to peace. Free elections have brought to power a government dedicated to democracy, reform, economic progress, and regional peace."

To the accompaniment of these words about "freedom," the soldiery of the "government dedicated to democracy" in El Salvador was impaling children on bayonets. When the U.S. President was assuring us from the UN rostrum that "concern for human rights will remain the moral linchpin of U.S. foreign policy" and was calling on all states to "fulfill the pledges freely adopted by them in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights," in Nicaragua, "fighters for democracy" from among the "contras" recruited by the CIA were blowing up houses and buses and were torturing and shooting peaceful inhabitants. At the same time, the trial was taking place in Afghanistan of the CIA-trained "dushmans" who organized the explosion at Kabul airport with the help of mines obtained from the United States, as a result of which women and children died. On the eve of the President's UN speech, Eduardo (Arosena), leader of the "Omega-7" anti-Cuban counterrevolutionary grouping based in the United States and nurtured by the CIA, admitted to a New York court that members of his gang had been involved in U.S. bacteriological warfare against Cuba since 1980, as a result of which, an epidemoc of dengue fever erupted on the island of freedom in 1981....

There are numerous facts attesting that state terrorism has been almost elevated to the rank of Washington's official policy -- just a small part of what became known this September alone has been cited here. I will remind you that the month began with International Peace Day....

In the same month, the United States' closest allies also intensely demonstrated their "loyalty" to the pledges that they voluntarily adopted in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The presence of the Zionists' corps of occupation on lebanese soil was marked in September, as well as in October, by new tortures of Israeli concentration camp inmates, shootings of the peaceful population, and bombings. Reprisals against striking miners and fighters for peace have not ceased for a single day in Britain.

In the FRG, there have been mass trials of fighters for peace and members of progressive organizations, and people have been stripped of civil rights under the notorious "ban on professions." Unemployment has increased everywhere in capitalist countries. But, as always in such cases, the "free world," with the help of its no less "free press," hypocritically screens the offensive against rights and freedoms at home and in "friendly" countries like the Republic of South Africa and El Salvador with the help of a smoke screen of slander and misinformation, maliciously ascribing violations of these rights and freedoms to...the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. and it is here that the zeal for denunciation, mixed with crocodile tears, attains almost hysterical force among the Western "fighters for rights." Lies are heaped upon lies in the hope that, if the lies are repeated thousands of times, in millions of copies, and on all radio and television wavebands, they will be believed.

Addressing the British Parliament on 8 June 1982, President Reagan announced that the United States was launching a "crusade" for democracy aimed at "leaving Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history." He called on U.S. allies throughout the world to join the crusade. It was already clear from that speech, as well as from the "democracy program" adopted subsequently (as the material basis for ensuring that "crusade"), that the U.S. ruling circles were gambling on direct interference in the affairs of the socialist countries and of other sovereign states that do not wish to live in accordance with Washington's instructions. Of course, the subversive measures of a new "traditional" nature within the framework of psychological warfare -- measures provided for in the "democracy program" -- are just the tip of the "dirty iceberg," which is carefully concealed in an ocean of official demagoguery.

However, the American Administration itself "lets down" those who carry out covert actions. In June 1983, that is, 1 year after his London speech and 3 months after he signed National Security Council Directive 75 (NSC-75) on carrying out extensive subversive operations against the USSR, including within the framework of the "democracy program," the President went to Langley. There, at CIA headquarters, he signed a bill on the nondisclosure of the names of special service agents in the press (let us note that this was just one of more than 20 bills and presidential directives that enabled the CIA and other American special services to implement an unprecedented widening of their powers to conduct "secret operations," primarily against the socialist countries, but also, not least, against progressive Americans). The President said in his speech at Langley: "You men and women working at the CIA are the eyes and ears of the free world.... We must call up all countries of the world to the 'crusade' for freedom and to a global campaign for human rights; you are at the forefront of this struggle. You must be at the forefront of the struggle for freedom under conditions of peace and war and in the spectral world that exists between them."

To whom, then, was the President appealing? What men and women were listening to him in the audience at Langley, where Mata Hari and Lawrence of Arabia would have felt like freshmen? They included veterans who had worked with Allen Dulles long ago and prepared coups in Iran (1953) and Guatemala (1954), the landing of the "gusanos" in the Bay of Pigs in Cuba (1961), and the flight of the U-2 spy plane over the USSR (1960). There, too, were the instigators of the bloody counterrevolutionary putsch in Hungary (1956), instructors of terrorist gangs that were infiltrated onto the territory of socialist countries in the forties and fifties, strategists of the "quiet counterrevolution" in the the CSSR (1968), and organizers of the mass program to exterminate patriots in South Vietnam (1965-1975).

The President was listened to by those who issued the order to assassinate Patrice Lumumba, prime minister of the Congo Republic (Zaire) (1961), Amilcar Cabral, general secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde, (1973); E. Mondlane, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front, (1969); and M. Ar-Rahman first president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, (1975). Those who prepared the fascist coup in Chile (1973) and those who trained the butchers of the shah's secret police in Iran in torture techniques came to meet with the President. The masters of dirty deeds who repeatedly sent their agents on missions to assassinate Fidel Castro, leader of the Cuban revolution, and the killers of Che Guevara (1967) and Orlando Letelier (1976) brought along both the middle and young generation of arch-spies -- those who exhorted the counterrevolution in Poland and those who to this day are "instructing" and supplying the Afghan counterrevolution -- to listen to the President. There, too, were aces who have recently become "famous" -- those who prepared the assassination of Omar Torrijos Herrera, former head of the Panamanian Government, who died in an air crash (1981), and the explosion in Tehran which resulted in the deaths of 72 representatives of the ruling Islamic Republican Party, including its chairman, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti (1981).

Those who guided the hands of the killers of Grenadian Prime Minister M. Bishop, who prepared the South Korean Boeing 747 aircraft for its spy flight over USSR territory, and who issued "instructions" for the leaders of the Nicaraguan "contras" on how to deal with Sandinists with the help of hired assassins -- all those who have blood on their hands and who are prepared to trample on all human rights and freedoms and take away even the most important thing -- the right to life -- in the name of asserting the U.S. "right" to dictate its will to other peoples.

Washington's appeal to "democratic countries" to join the United States in this crusade also has a precise address. Above all, this invitation is addressed to the "friendly" intelligence services of NATO countries and Israel and to the secret police of dictatorial regimes. They work hand in hand. The CIA concocted the shameful "Antonov affair" together with Italian intelligence. For 2 years now, that Bulgarian citizen has been suffering the taunts of jailers and has been subjected to the influence of drugs and psychological pressure. His life is in jeopardy. But what is this to those who are seeking to prove the "complicity" of communists in the attempt on the pope's life in order to fan a new anticommunist campaign throughout the world!

The CIA and the FBI actively cooperated with the "Jewish Defense League," a fascist gang which, like its successor in the United States -- the terrorist group "Direct Action" -- also had close links with Israeli intelligence. These gangs have hundreds of crimes to their record. They include shooting up the homes of Soviet diplomats inside and outside the United States, setting off bombs in Aeroflot offices and other Soviet establishments, carrying out attacks on employees of Soviet establishments abroad and members of their families, and acts of terrorism against the diplomatic missions of a number of socialist and Arab countries. In close coordination with the CIA and the British and other intelligence services of NATO countries, Israel's Mossad hunts the leaders of the PLO. The same kind of "cooperation" can also be seen in attempts to recruit Soviet citizens who travel abroad.

It is widely known what kind of trap for Soviet sportsmen the CIA, the FBI, and the emigre reactionary groups under their guardianship wanted to turn the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics into. Centers for "future defectors" were even prepared in advance!

The criminal actions of the British special services with regard to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's correspondent attest to the fact that the Western "crusaders" brazenly violate all norms of international law, not to mention the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and elementary humanity. Unfortunately, this is not an isolated instance. The Soviet press has repeatedly reported that in attempts to recruit our specialists who travel abroad, the same "psychotropic means" are being used that were being tested during the sensational CIA "experiments" in controlling people's behavior under the "Artichoke MK-DELTA," "MK-ULTRA," and "Bluebeard" programs that were being conducted in the fifties and sixties. The leaders of the American special services have assured Congress that an end has been put to that. But, as always, these are just words. Actions indicate that the CIA's drugs and other methods of influencing the human psyche have been adopted by not only the American but also by other Western special services. Is this not an illustration to the arguments of certain Western leaders about their passionate adherence to "the cause of defending human rights and freedoms" and their support for the "free movement of people and ideas"!

This is noteworthy: The Western "free press" keeps quiet in such cases, although it is ready to devote entire pages to intimidating the man in the street with nonexistent "KBG plots" and to prove the "innocence" of certain "defenders of rights" just convicted in the USSR and other socialist countries on proven charges of collaboration with Western special services, including espionage.

But when the militia in Leningrad detained a dead-drunk Marine guard from the U.S. Consulate who was throwing himself at passing vehicles, the "free press" leaped to the defense of the "victim's" rights. Don't touch our guys! It got to the point that even American tourists traveling to the USSR began to be warned: bypass Leningrad. There is terror against American citizens there, it was said!

It is an old ploy for one to shout "stop thief!" while simultaneously covering up the traces of a real crime. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to cover them up. The "crusaders" from the real centers of international terrorism -- the CIA and the special services of other capitalist countries closely associated with it -- have left too many dirty marks. The facts about their crimes are well known and incontestable. The presumptuous arch-masters of provocations, subversion, and crimes against humanity as well as those who direct them cannot evade responsibility. No state in the world community has a right to claim the "right" of lawlessness. Such a "game without rules" is an extremely dangerous thing.

There can and must be no place in the civilized world for the policy of state terrorism being implemented, above all, by the United States.

OSBORNE CASE NOTED AMONG U.S. SUBVERSIVE ACTS

LD011028 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- The CIA does not only engage in espionage, it has also become a tool of U.S. Government-sponsored terrorism which is practiced both against socialist countries and against all other forces Washington feels it dislikes. This conclusion is promoted by a book called "A Secret Weapon of Aggression", which has just been put out by Moscow-based "Mysl" publishers.

The author, Fedor Sergeyev, quotes ample documented evidence to show that the incumbent American Administration has institutionalized subversion as its state policy and that Washington is not averse to using the most unhuman practices to achieve its aims as is borne out, for example, by the sending of a South Korean Boeing-747 into Soviet air space on the night from August 31 to September 1, 1983.

Analyzing that large-scale reconnaissance operation masterminded by American special services, Sergeyev said that it was conceived after long-standing attempts by U.S. intelligence to obtain information about the location of most important bases of Soviet strategic nuclear forces in Kamchatka and Sakhalin with the help of intelligence-gathering trips by military attaches to the Far East and by other ways had failed to produce the desired results. The Boeing-747 was one part of the espionage setup in that operation which also involved several Orion spy planes, an E-3a AWACS aircraft, a group of U.S. naval ships, a Ferret-D satellite and ground tracking stations.

The evidence cited in the book serves to demonstrate once again the falsity of the official U.S. claim that the South Korean airliner "accidentally" veered into Soviet air space.

The book speaks about American special services' use of reconnaissance planes, strategic intelligence-gathering spacecraft and sea-borne radio interception stations.

One chapter deals with espionage activities carried out by American diplomats posted in Moscow. The books speaks, for example, about the detention of First Secretary of the U.S. Embassy Richard Osborne in March last year. He was then found carrying a portable set of espionage equipment to relay intelligence messages via American Marisat communications satellites as well as notes, made in his own hand-writing on a writing pad from fast-soluble paper, which exposed him as a spy.

The book stresses that in its bid to give the CIA what amounts to a blank check, the Reagan administration is assidiously lifting even the insignificant restrictions which were imposed on the agency in the wake of the scandalous exposures of 1975.

BOMB BLAST REPORTED AT REPUBLICAN PARTY OFFICE

LD012236 Moscow TASS in English 2228 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 2 TASS -- A bomb went off at the entrance to the headquarters of the Republicans' election campaign in Rochester, New York, a few hours before the expected arrival of the U.S. President to it. The building was damaged. AP reports.

REAGAN 'ADMITS' HE WILL CONTINUE SAME POLICIES

LD012119 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] The U.S. Administration will follow the same dangerous course of exacerbating the arms race if President Reagan is reelected to a second 4-year term. This was practically admitted by the head of the White House himself. Replying to a question by a group of editors of the Hearst publishing trust, the President frankly admitted, among other things, that he intends to follow the road he embarked upon 4 years ago in the international arena. The head of the administration also confirmed that if he is reelected he will step up the development of an antimissile defense system with elements based in space. In other words, it is a matter of speeding up space militarization.

ENVOY'S REMARKS ON REAGAN PLAN CAUSES 'SCANDAL'

LD011819 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 1 Nov 84

["Scandal in United States" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York November 11 TASS -- Another political scandal has broken out within the ruling top of the U.S. Administration, literally on the eve of presidential elections. The latest "fit of fury" at the White House was sparked off by critical remarks made by the American ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, with regard to Ronald Reagan's Middle East policy. According to the ambassador, the Reagan plan for Middle East settlement produced a "zero" result.

If it were not Israel, the ambassador's "personal opinion" might be ignored in Washington. However, the Reagan administration maintains "special relations with Tel Aviv within the framework of "strategic alliance", while the plan is actually directed at turning Israel into a Zionist empire in the Middle East and strengthening U.S. military presence in the region. The ambassador's remarks, therefore, produced a shock wave in Washington.

Naturally, what matters is not the personal view of the American ambassador, but the fact that the present administration's Middle East policy has proved bankrupt. It failed largely due to the steadfastness of Arab peoples who are courageously upholding their freedom and independence, who are fighting American-Israeli expansionism. The attempts to break the resistance of Arab peoples, to set countries in the region against one another did not give Washington the desired results.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy arrived in haste in Tel Aviv yesterday, which is, undoubtedly, not accidental. In the light of the current scandal in Washington, the assistant secretary of state will try and assure the Tel Aviv leaders that Reagan's Middle East plans remain unchanged, no matter in what way and who might criticise them. As to the Arab peoples, the Reagan Middle East plan has brought them neither peace, nor stability in the region. Israel's military might is growing continuously, while U.S. interference in the internal and inter-state relations of Arab countries is becoming ever more importunate and dangerous.

U.S. GOVERNMENT FIGURES TIED TO ORGANIZED CRIME

LD012121 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 1 TASS -- Not one administration in the United States history was so closely linked with the world of organised crime as the present administration. Observers arrive at this conclusion because of numerous scandals shaking official Washington over the past four years.

In fact that the Mafia stretched its tentacles to the highest power is shown most convincingly by the scandal involving U.S. Secretary of Labour Raymond Donovan who maintained close ties with the Mafia when he was heading the "Schiavone Construction" Company. His firm, specifically, was using the services of criminal syndicates against the building workers' union to ensure "class peace" at construction projects. The investigation of that case was stalled when key witnesses whose testimonies could have exposed the criminal in a secretarial post, were killed under mysterious circumstances.

They were eliminated by a method often used by gangsters -- by shots at the back of the head. The Supreme Court of the New York state brought new charges against Donovan early last October, those of forging business documents in the years of the work in the "Schiavone Construction" Company and embezzling a large sum, eight million dollars. The U.S. press points out that Donovan has become the first cabinet member in the United States history against whom criminal charges were proffered while his holding a state post. As to President Reagan, he took the side of the swindler, expressing complete confidence in him.

A noisy scandal about shady transactions of the President's closest friend, Senator Paul Laxalt, has become another confirmation of the Mafia's sway in Washington's corridors of power. The U.S. press reported that when holding the post of the governor of Nevada State, where the U.S. gambling center, Las Vegas, is situated, Laxalt was patronising the owner of a large casino, who, according to the FBI information, had contacts with the Mafia. Laxalt blocked the investigation of the activity of the Mafios, who out of gratitude arranged his political career, bringing him into the United States Senate. Taking advantage of his closeness to the President, Laxalt is now hounding those organs of the U.S. mass media that are revealing his dubious ties. He, specifically, brought a lawsuit against the "McClatchey Newspapers" trust in Nevada which set the beginning to the revelations about his dubious past.

A strong pressure was brought on other press bodies that tried to reveal more information about Laxalt's ties with the Mafia. Such major television networks as the ABC and the CBS were compelled to put off "temporarily" the broadcasting of reportages revealing Laxalt's ties.

Other high-placed figures of the administration were implicated in scandals, too. Among them are the President's closest adviser Edwin Meese, CIA Director William Casey, Secretary of the Treasury W. Smith. According to information of member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress Schroeder, more than 100 high-placed figures of the present administration have been caught in illegal transactions.

But not one of them was punished, and only a few of them vacated their posts. Senator Gary Hart described as "stunning" the scopes of lawlessness perpetrated by the Washington leaders. He stressed that the swindlers are invariably protected by President Reagan himself.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON SHULTZ VISIT TO CANADA

PM311635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Report by unnamed PRAVDA own correspondent: "Tightening the Noose"]

[Text] Ottawa, 21 Oct -- U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz has been here on a 2-day visit. He had talks with Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs J. Clark.

Althought the talks took place behind closed doors and there was no final communique, the Canadian press is of the unanimous opinion that the senior White House representative used his visit to demand the unconditional fulfillment of Progressive Conservative Party leader B. Mulroney's election promises about making Canadian-American relations "closer and more friendly."

The Conservatives are being required to act. It is believed here that Shultz put his cards on the table. First, Washington would like the Conservatives to nullify, wherever possible, the "fruits of the Canadization " of their economy, lift all restrictions on future U.S. capital investments in Canadian industry, and review the Liberals' energy program. Second, Canada is required to sharply increase its military contribution to NATO and to support materially as well as verbally the new arms race spiral begun by the U.S. Administration.

Judging by the pronouncements made by the Canadian defense minister, who is currently in Western Europe, Washington's demand did not go unanswered.

No wonder Canadians, when assessing the results of Shultz's visit, ask themselves the question: Isn't Canada having to pay too dearly for the Conservatives' intention to start a "new chapter" in relations with their southern neighbor? Isn't this "chapter" going to end up as another grim page in Canadian history, as has happened more than once in the past?

USSR-PRC POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD IN BEIJING

LD021132 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing November 2 TASS -- The fifth round of the Soviet-Chinese political consultations was held in Beijing from October 18 to November 2.

Leonid Ilichev, a special envoy of the Soviet Government, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Qian Qichen, special envoy of the Chinese Government, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, continued the exchange of views on the question of normalisation of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The sides set out their positions on the question of bringing about the normalisation of relations between the two countries. The two sides expressed interest in improving Soviet-Chinese relations, and readiness to continue to broaden relations and contacts between the two countries in the fields of the economy, trade, science, technology, culture, sports and in other spheres on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The consultations were held in a frank, tranquil and businesslike atmosphere.

The sides consider the consultations and the dialogue useful and have agreed to hold another round of the consultations in Moscow in April 1985.

ROMANOV MEETS RETURNING KUNAYEV-LED DELEGATION

LD011432 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1350 GMT 1 Nov 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Kunayev, Supreme Soviet Presidium member, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and Central Committee first secretary of the Kazakh CP, which had been on an official visit to Japan at the invitation of that country's parliament, returned to Moscow today. At the airport, the delegation was met by Comrade Romanov and others.

NEW JAPAN GOVERNMENT TO RETAIN U.S. MILITARY TIES

LD011017 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo November 1 TASS -- The new Government of Japan, formed yesterday, will do its utmost to maintain stable relations with the United States in the military field. A statement to this effect has been made by Koichi Kato, chief of Japan's National Defense Agency, at a news conference here. He has stressed that in the military field Tokyo and Washington have essentially the same views.

JAPAN TO PARTICIPATE IN U.S. ABM SYSTEM

LD012323 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo November 1 TASS — Japanese military-industrial monopolies are preparing to take an active part in creating an American orbital station which is bound to become one of the main component parts of the large-scale anti-missile defence system with elements of space-basing mode. The leading organisation of Japanese monopolists -- the Federation of Economic Organisations, has formed a special committee, its main aim being distribution among Japanese concerns of orders linked with the creation of such a station, writes the newspaper YOMIURI. The United States expects Japan to take up to 20 percent of expenditures in creating the orbital station which Washington seeks to use in its wild plans of transferring the arms race into outer space.

U.S. MILITARY SEEN 'ASSIMILATING' HOKKAIDO

PM301515 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary": "Being Transformed Into a Bridgehead"]

[Text] Five heavy transport aircraft with U.S. Air Force markings landed at Kushiro Airfield on the most northerly island of the Japanese archipelago -- Hokkaido. They brought several hundred Marines from the U.S. Kadena Base on Okinawa, who immediately joined in the Japanese-American military exercises that have started on Hokkaido.

These joint exercises involving the Japanese and U.S. Armed Forces could not fail to attract very close attention, primarily because areas directly adjacent to the Soviet Union's state border have been chosen as the site for this militarist action. This means that the Pentagon, with the consent of Tokyo's ruling circles, is increasingly actively "assimilating" the most northerly Japanese island.

And second, because the Pentagon is not simply "assimilating" Hokkaido, but is striving to turn it into a bridgehead for its interventionist Rapid Deployment Force. Subunits of the U.S. 3d Marine Division, which is entirely incorporated into the Rapid Deployment Force, are taking part in the exercises in Hokkaido for the first time.

The organization of the present exercises which, according to U.S. military spokesmen, will henceforth become a regular event, is not the only evidence of the Pentagon's desire to turn Hokkaido into such a bridgehead. A special large pool of heavy military transport aircraft capable of quickly transferring divisional personnel to Hokkaido -- or "even further," if need be -- has already been created in Okinawa, where the U.S. 3d Marine Division is stationed.

In order to reduce the Rapid Deployment Force interventionist subunits' transfer time even further, the U.S. command plans to get them to the "scene of events" "lightly armed," so to speak; that is with light weapons only, while all the heavy military hardware is to be "waiting" for the Marines right on Hokkaido. To make this possible, the Americans have asked the Japanese authorities to start building depots on the island for the storage of U.S. tanks, armored personnel carriers, artillery mountings, missile launchers, and combat helicopters.

There is another extremely dangerous aspect of the Pentagon's militarist assimilation of Hokkaido. During the military exercises being held there, as the KYODO agency reported, the Marines have been carrying out live firings with 155-mm howitzers, which can be used to fire both conventional and nuclear shells. Thus, the U.S. military's sinister plans envisage the possibility of transforming Hokkaido into a zone of nuclear conflict.

It is worth emphasizing how dangerous such actions and plans, which are being implemented with the consent and assistance of official Tokyo, are for the cause of peace in the Far East. Not only the Soviet Union that has come to this conclusion. The danger is also apparent to broad sections of the Japanese public, who want peace and tranquility in the Far East. The protest meeting held by Hokkaido trade unions near Kushiro Airfield is evidence of this. Its participants resolutely protested against both the transformation of Hokkaido into a U.S. military bridgehead and the expanding U.S.-Japanese militarist alliance.

USSR-DPRK ECONOMIC COOPERATION DESCRIBED

PM011423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[Own special correspondents A. Karpychev, S. Pastukhov, V. Razuvayev dispatch: "Friendship Has Its Traditions; Letters From the DPRK"]

[Excerpt] Pyongyang-Moscow -- In People's Korea we repeatedly heard words of gratitude addressed to the Soviet people. For instance, we visited the (Rensen) Bearing Plant near the capital, where its director, (Ryon Khi-hwan), said that construction of the plant started in January 1982, and that all its buildings had been erected within 12 months. The plant is already producing 4 types of bearings, and when it reaches full capacity, will annually produce 10 million bearings comprising 200 varieties....

This powerful giant called upon to supply urgently needed output to the republic's transportation, machine-tool building, motor vehicle, tractor, and other industrial sectors was designed and prepared in the USSR.

The plant's Korean engineers and workers are totally dedicated and the names of front-rankers, inventors, and innovators can be cited in every shop and team. Soviet specialists who have come from Moscow, Kharkov, Minsk, and Vologda are spoken of with particular warmth. We met with some of them in the back room of the assembly shop. They are P. Abrasov, foreman and repairman from the Moscow Automated Line Plant; A. Simonov, scientific worker at the All-Union Scientific Research and Technological Design Institute of the Bearing Industry; and Yu. Reznik, an engineer from the capital's First State Bearing Plant. They were discussing something with the shop leader, engineer (Chan Yen-sol), without the aid of an interpreter. It turned out that Engineer (Chan) had studied with a group of 60 Korean specialists at the First Bearing Plant in Moscow and understands Russian. "We resolve all questions with our Soviet comrades," he said, "and we work harmoniously."

At the (Anchzhu) mine and the (Rensen) Bearing Plant, I repeatedly heard high assessments of cooperation between our two countries and recognition of its equal and mutually advantageous nature. Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee secretary, who received the PRAVDA delegation, also spoke about this. He noted that the Korean people value the traditional friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people and will make every effort to ensure that they continue to flourish.

Textile workers from Sariwon, rural cooperative members from the (Migok) Collective Farm, People's Army servicemen, construction workers in Kaesong, workers at the capital's subway, and journalists spoke to us of their desire to strengthen friendship. The experience of previous years has shown that USSR-DPRK cooperation is growing stronger and developing further. More than 60 industrial projects have been built and modernized in the republic with Soviet collaboration. In the last 4 years alone, eight enterprises that the Soviet people helped to build have started production. They are, for instance, the motor vehicle battery, micromotor, and deoxygenated copper plants, and the first stage of an aluminum plant.

Year after year, trade ties between the two countries are expanding, too. In exchange for the goods it imports from the USSR, the DPRK is increasing shipments of rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals, cement, magnesite clinker, machine building and chemical products, and fruit and vegetables for the northern regions of the Soviet Far East. Cooperation in the spheres of science, technology, and culture is developing.

KAL 007 MISSION WAS 'TOP' WASHINGTON DECISION

LD020937 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 2 TASS -- Official Washington is stubbornly concealing the truth about the incident with the South Korean plane, which violated the Soviet Union's airspace a year ago. The Reagan administration is trying to counter the numerous evidence that that was a preplanned provocative spy mission, by a "version", which is entirely untrustworthy, that the airliner had allegedly crossed for hundreds of miles deep into the Soviet Union's territory as a result of some "error". A statement to this effect was made here at a meeting with the public by David Pearson, a Yale University expert in U.S. military command and control systems, and John Keppel, a former American deiplomat, who carried out in the course of a year an independent inquiry into the incident. The experts quoted facts testifying that in the course of the whole flight, the Pentagon, the CIA, and the U.S. National security Agency were closely watching the South Korean "Boeing" with the help of satellites, spy planes and numerous electronic espionage stations. The decision on the sending by the U.S. secret services of the South Korean airliner deep into the Soviet Union's territory, was taken, to all appearances, "at the very top" in Washington, and it could hardly be done without the President's knowledge, a TASS corespondent was told by David Pearson.

FURTHER ON GANDHI ASSASSINATION AFTERMATH

TV Shows Chernenko at Embassy

LD011741 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 1 November in its regular Vremya program carries a video report on Konstantin Chernenko, Andrey Gromyko, and Mikhail Solomentsev visiting the Indian Embassy in Moscow to sign a book of condolence marking the death of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The video report opens with a clip showing the outside of the embassy, with a picture of Indira Gandhi on an outside wall noticeboard.

The camera then cuts to show Cherenenko, standing unaided, and Gromyko and Solomentsev inside the embassy standing in a group that includes Indian officials. The Soviet leaders are shown shaking hands with the Indian officials, who include Army, Navy and Air Force officers. The camera then cuts to show a photograph of Indira Gandhi beside the Indian flag, then cuts again to show first a medium shot of, from left to right, Gromyko, Chernenko, and Solomentsev standing at attention.

Chernenko is then shown taking 3-4 paces unaided to a chair and desk, where he sits to sign the condolence book. Gromyko and Solomentsev are then shown to take the same seat and sign the book.

The final shot is a closeup of their three signatures in the book.

There are no signs of anything unusual in regard to Chernenko's health.

USSR Congratulates Rajiv Gandhi

LD011312 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- The USSR Council of Ministers has cordially congratulated Rajiv Gandhi on taking up the high post of Indian prime minister.

"Soviet people," says the message to Rajiv Gandhi, "sympathise with the efforts by the friendly Indian people to strengthen the country's national independence and unity, resolve problems of its socio-economic development and enhance India's role in world affairs. The solution of these tasks was the cause of life of Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. We express the hope that success will attend you in continuing this noble mission.

"The people and the leadership of the Soviet Union attach great importance to strengthening and deepening traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with India. You may be rest assured of the Soviet Union's readiness to extend assistance to India in further consolidating its economy, in enhancing its international prestige."

The message notes that "growing cooperation between the USSR and India in the world arena exerts an ever more tangible favourable effect on the situation in Asia and beyond. It is acquiring special significance in the conditions of the current dangerous heightening of the international situation. We are convinced that Soviet-Indian relations will further develop in the interests of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of ensuring universal peace and security."

The Soviet Government wished the prime minister great successes in his responsible activity at the post of head of the Indian Government.

Tikhonov Departs for Funeral

LD020750 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- A Soviet Government delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has left Moscow for Delhi today.

The delegation includes Vasily Kuznetsov alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Viktor Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR.

The delegation will attend the funeral of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

New Cabinet Appointments Made

LD011536 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 1 TASS -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi filled several posts in his new government. According to an official communique issued here, Pr anab Mukherjee became minister of finance, commerce and procurement. V.P. Narasimha Rao was appointed interior minister. Shiv Shankar was made minister of power development and Buta Singh minister of parliamentary affairs, sports, works and housing.

Minister Appeals for Order

LD011625 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 1 TASS -- India's Minister of Home Affairs Narasimha Rao urged the population to show the maximum restraint in connection with outbreaks of violence taking place in various areas of the country and the capital. In a statement circulated here today the minister said that violence in the name of religion might weaken India's national integrity.

There is a particularly great need to rally now and behave in a disciplined way, Narasimha Rao said. We must check all manifestations of violence with the utmost resolve, he said. The entire might of the state must be brought into play to normalize the situation in the country, said India's minister of home affairs. Our priority task is to maintain harmonious relations among the religious communities of the country. We must and we shall preserve our integrity.

Secretary of India's ministry of external affairs Wali said at a press conference for newsmen that a curfew is introduced indefinitely as of today in a number of northern, central and southern districts of the Indian capital. The Indian Government is determined to check disturbances in the capital, Wali said.

He said India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi ordered all law enforcement bodies to spare no effort to end disturbances.

Cabinet, Opposition Request Calm

LD011903 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 1 TASS -- India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and several members of his cabinet had a meeting here today with leaders of the main opposition parties of the country -- the Communist Party of India, the Communist Part of India (Marxist), Janata Party, the Indian National Congress (S) and others.

The participants in the meeting expressed a profound concern over the disturbances, manifestations of the religious-communal strife, provoked in the country by hooligan elements after Indira Gandhi's assassination. UNI news agency points out that the leaders of the opposition declared complete support for the prime minister's actions aimed at restoring order and tranquility. Those present adopted a joint adress in which they made a call for the restoration of normal life. "India's unity and territorial integrity must be protected at any cost. This is the chief duty of every citizen," the document stresses.

Violent Clashes Continue

LD011222 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 1 TASS -- Indian Army units were sent to the capital today in order to help civilian authorities stop clashes on the religious-communal basis provoked by hoodlum elements after the villainous assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. It has been forbidden in the city to gather in groups and carry weapons.

According to the PTI news agency, three persons were killed and over 500 wounded as a result of unrest in New Delhi. Dozens of houses, automobiles, buses and Sikh temples were burned.

The troops were also sent to Calcutta and Agartala. Curfew was introduced in Patna, Jammu and some other cities.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi urged the chief ministers of various states who came to the capital to return to their states with the aim to concentrate all the efforts on the restoration of order and peace.

Official Inquiry Into Shooting

LD011526 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 1 TASS -- An official inquiry into the circumstances of Indira Gandhi's murder was launched here. An official spokesman told journalists that it was undertaken to determine if the heinous crime had been part of a conspiracy. Security officers are now interrogating one of the assailants who assassinated the Indian prime minister, Satwant Singh who is staying in hospital. As is known, the other assassin, Biant Singh, was shot dead the site of the crime at the residence of the Indian head of government.

ADDITIONAL COMMENT ON GANDHI ASSASSINATION

Foreign Complicity Possible

LD012149 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Correspondent Dmitriy Biryukov report]

[Excerpts] Indira Gandhi was an outstanding statesman and politician. Under her leadership, India became one of Asia's major industrial powers and one of the top ten leading states in the world. The prime minister's services to the struggle for strengthening peace and international security were also enormous. The message of condolence from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was received warmly in India today. The evening papers commented on the message: Only a friend can utter such heartfelt words.

Investigation into the monstrous crime continues in Delhi. As the NATIONAL HERALD stresses, the Indian security service does not rule out the possibility that the threads of the conspiracy lead abroad. The press recalls the words of Chohan, one of the leaders of the separatists and head of the so-called Sikh state of Khalistan. In an interview with British television, he declared that Indira Gandhi and her family would be murdered by the end of the year.

Indian people angrily condemn the perpetrators of the monstrous crime and the external forces behind it.

Reactionary Conspiracy Seen

PY010148 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Commentary by Viktor Deruga from the "Latin American Events" feature]

[Text] Indira Gandhi's death today has left the progressive world bereft not only of India's prime minister, but also the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, to which many Latin American nations belong.

Throughout her life, Indira Gandhi struggled for the national independence of emerging nations, for their free development unencumbered by alien interference, and for a new international economic order.

At the beginning of this year, the Indian leader, together with the chiefs of state and government of Argentina, Mexico, Greece, Sweden, and Tanzania, participated in a call for measures aimed at dispelling the threat of nuclear war.

This is not the first time statesmen of her rank have died under dubious circumstances. All we have to do is recall the deaths of Salvador Allende, president of Chile; Jaime Roldos, president of Ecuador, and Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian leader, to speak of Latin America alone. They were all known for their efforts to end U.S. intereference in their countries' affairs, and they all died violently, giving rise to changes that U.S. reactionary circles exploited to a greater or lesser degree.

We could say that Indira Gandhi's death is part of a lengthy chain of conspiracies aimed at eliminating progressive leaders in order to change the course that their countries had been following.

Gandhi's Death Decried

LD011844 Moscow World Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The tragic news came from Delhi. The Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi had died. Her great country is bereaved. Indian political and public leaders condemn the crime which claimed Mrs Gandhi's life. The crime has caused anguish among the Soviet people. They know Indira Gandhi as an outstanding leader of friendly India. India's history and achievements along the path of national resurgence are linked with her name.

Indira Gandhi carried out the political course worked out by such leaders as Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru. Along that path India has solved its inner problems. The greatly increased international prestige of the country, a great Asian power, is linked with this path. The fact that her country's voice commanded authority in international affairs owed much to Indira Gandhi. As the leader of the Non-aligned Movement she acted for the peaceful future of her country and the rest of mankind. The wise voice of a person convinced of being right sounded in the last public speech by Indira Gandhi in the state of Orissa. She said that in any nuclear war there would be neither winners nor losers. Who could know at that time that these words were destined to become her political behest.

The bullets of assassins severed the life of this outstanding person totally dedicated to the idea of India's national unity. Indira Gandhi denounced any displays of violence and terrorism, both in her own country and in relations between states. The only right path to solve problems is the path of talks: She said that in an appeal to the nation on the 2 June 1984. The answer was a shot in Delhi. That was all that those who disagreed with Indira Gandhi's course could counter it with. This tragedy was the end of a web of intrigues and plots weaved for many years by the adversaries of great and united India. The tragedy was avoided 3 years ago. The assassination attempt on Indira Gandhi's life was foiled then. Today, the whole of India mourns. Time is yet to identify not only the immediate executors of the crime but also the people who inspired them. It will identify the names of those who preach the psychology of gangsterism in relations between people as well as in relations between states.

Indira Gandhi visited the Soviet Union many times. She was always received here with warmth and hospitality, as the leader and ambassador of a great nation. Each visit by her was a stage in strengthening Soviet-Indian relations. Indira Gandhi made her own contribution -- which is well known in the Soviet Union -- to this friendship, a valuable asset for the peoples of both countries. The documents sealed by her signature determine the future of Soviet-Indian relations. The tragic shots in Delhi can not stop the onward movement of India just as the designs of those who murdered Mahatma Gandhi did not materialize. There were many tragedies in the history of India, but, overcoming the difficulties, the people of the great country, who became free, have been moving forward.

Soviet People Grieve

LD011934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The news of the tragic death of Indian Prime Minister Gandhi, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, has aroused deep pain and sorrow in the hearts of millions of Soviet people.

In connection with the villainous murder of this glorious daughter of the Indian people, Soviet public organizations have issued statements angrily condemning the killers and their protectors. A statement by the Soviet Peace Committee says that Indira Gandhi's name is inseparably linked with India's consistent peace-loving foreign policy course and the high prestige of this great country in the Nonaligned Movement.

The Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Executive Committee of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society have angrily condemned the act of banditry by the enemies of the Indian people and the reactionary forces that back them, who are striving to destabilize the internal situation in India and cause a split in the unity of the Indian nation.

An outstanding figure of all-Indian and world standing has departed the political arena, notes an AAPSO statement. Under Indira Gandhi's leadership, the country achieved impressive successes in economic. scientific and cultural construction. Soviet people have a high regard for the consistent course of Indira Gandhi's government toward strengthening and developing friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Profound indignation at the barbarous act of terrorism constituted by the villainous murder of Indira Gandhi has been expressed by the Soviet Association for Assistance to the United Nations. A statement by the Soviet Women's Committee notes that Indira Gandhi's passionate commitment to the ideas of social emancipation for women earned her deep respect and prestige among the women of the world.

Indignation at the criminal murder of Indira Gandhi has been voiced by the millions of members and activists of the Soviet Red Cross.

In sharing India's sorrow and pain, Soviet people express their certainty that the Indian people will find the internal strength and willpower to recover from this grievous blow and to continue the great cause to which Indira Gandhi was totally devoted.

KUNAYEV HOLDS TALKS WITH INDIAN ENVOY 18 OCTOBER

PM012110 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 84 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Reception of Indian Ambassador"]

[Text] On 18 October, Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, received S. Nurul Hasan, Indian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, who is in Alma-Ata.

During their warm, friendly talk Comrade D.A. Kunayev noted the importance and necessity of further developing comprehensive Soviet-Indian cooperation for the two countries' benefit. He stressed that our country, loyal to Lenin's behests, wages a firm and consistent struggle to maintain and strengthen peace. The constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet state and expounded in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are an important contribution to the cause of peace.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev continued about the great achievements of the republic's economy, science, and culture, which are clear evidence of the triumph of the CPSU's wise Leninist nationalities policy, and about the struggle being waged by Kazakh working people to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

S. Nural Hasan expressed thanks for the cordial reception accorded him in the republic and observed that the Soviet Union is a loyal friend to India and that its principled and genuinely peace-loving policy is a reliable guarantee of a reduction of international tension and the averting of the threat of nuclear war.

K.K. Kazybayev, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and M.I. Isinaliyev, Kazakh SSR foreign minister, were present at the reception.

AFP: SOVIET-AFGHAN FORCES LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE

NC020744 Paris AFP in English 0724 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 2 (AFP) -- Soviet-Afghan forces launched a new offensive in the Panjshir Valley north of Kabul and several neighbouring valleys on October 26, according to rebel leader Ahmad Shah Mas'ud.

In a message released by the Afghan resistance in the Pakistani capital today, Mr. Mas'ud said the winter offensive had been preceded by intensive bombing raids by Soviet warplanes. The TU-16 bombers, operating from Soviet airbases, had previously been used in a Soviet-Afghan offensive in the Panjshir at the end of April.

Mr. Mas'ud had announced that a new push was in the offing in recent messages to Pakistan. More than 1,000 military vehicles went into the Panjshir Valley, a rebel stronghold, and the valleys of Andarab, Feraj, Hissarak and Dara, and fighting was continuing, according to the message quoted by a spokesman for the Jami'at-e Eslami Party. Mr. Mas'ud said the latest attack was the ninth offensive, following last month's commando operation concentrated in the north of the Panjshir which lasted for about 10 days.

The civilian population was reported to have evacuated from the Panjshir. About 5,000 mujahedeen were said to be in the surrounding mountains.

DRA'S KARMAL ADDRESSES PUSHTUN REPRESENTATIVES

LD010018 Moscow TASS in English 2309 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul October 31 TASS -- An extraordinary meeting of the Commission for the Affairs of Border Tribes and Peoples was held here. It was presided over by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal. The BAKHTAR news agency reports that in his speech the Afghan leader spoke highly of the historic services of Pushtu tribes populating borderline districts in defending Afghanistan's national independence, soveriegnty and territorial integrity. In the present conditions when an undeclared war is waged against revolutionary Afghanistan by U.S. imperialism and regional reaction it is a pressing task of the government to give assistance and support to the Pushtu tribes that are on the forefront of defence, Babrak Karmal said.

The commission worked out effective measures for meeting the needs of border tribes, improving the conditions of their economic, social and cultural life and ensuring combat readiness of units of tribal guards protecting borders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

PDPA ISSUES DOCUMENT FOR 20TH ANNIVERSARY

LD010017 Moscow TASS in English 2226 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul October 31 TASS -- The document of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan "On 20th Anniversary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan" has been issued here. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is exerting every effort to see to it that the April Revolution, accomplished under its direction, be developing. Being the party of the working class and all the working people of Afghanistan, it is the political vanguard of all national-patriotic forces of the country, which can lead the advancement of the people to a happy future, lead them to victory.

Our revolution, it is noted in the document, sets general democratic aims: destruction of feudal survivals, the holding of the democratic land and water reform through fair distribution of land among landless and land-starved peasants, development of the national economy, the raising of the living standards of the population, genuine development of national cultures of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, democratisation of the socio-political life, liquidation of the influence of imperialism, the pursuing of peaceful foreign policy. At the same time, it takes into account the national peculiarities of the peoples inhabiting Afghanistan, their religious sentiments and traditions.

Armed gangs of local and foreign mercenaries started appearing as a result of interference from abroad, it is noted in the document. An undeclared war thus began against the fatherland, the revolution, the people. The people should know: if they now experience difficulties and privations, this is the blame of internal and external counter-revolution. To give rebuff to the enemies of the revolution is the duty of the party and revolutionary power in the obtaining situation.

A genuine revolutionary party is strong by its inseparable links with the people, by their confidence and support, stresses the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The party and the government are taking energetic steps to develop the economy. New projects are under construction, supplies for the population are being organised, industrial and transport enterprises are functioning more smoothly. In the past year the volume of the gross national product exceeded the pre-revolutionary level. The disinterested aid of the USSR, other fraternal socialist states played an inestimable role in that.

The party enjoys confidence and support of the masses. In the situation, which is difficult, its ranks are systematically replenished by the best sons of our people. The membership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan increased from 15,000 to 120,000 members and candidates in the post-revolutionary period of six years, despite all tests and difficulties, despite the losses that were sustained in the struggle against the counterrevolution. There is no doubt that in time for its jubilee the party's membership will even more grow and its ranks will be qualitatively consolidated.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, it is said in the document, is a staunch, consistent supporter of tested principles of peaceful coexistence and internationalist solidarity. The historically favourable situation in the world was established owing, to a major extent, to our great friend and ally -- the Soviet Union.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan firmly supports the peace initiatives that were put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, leaders of other socialist countries, which call for normalisation of international relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, common sense and goodwill.

We demand that an end be put to imperialist interference and buildup of military presence of the United States and its allies in the zone of the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and also in our region. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan reaffirm their earlier initiatives aimed at settlement of disputable and unresolved problems in the relations with Pakistan and Iran.

In conclusion the document emphasises that the jubilee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan should become a powerful stimulus of its all-round consolidation, attraction of the broad popular masses to its noble activities, to bringing closer the ultimate victory over the forces of counter-revolution.

IZVESTIYA HITS PAKISTANI ALI KHAN'S U.S. VISIT

PM291539 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Kondrashov "International Commentary": "Insatiable..."]

[Text] That is how the Islamabad military regime is described by the foreign press. The correctness of this epithet was reaffirmed during talks conducted by Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan in the United States. According to the foreign press, the main topic of these talks was questions of further arming the country.

This time, as the news agencies report, the head of Pakistan's foreign policy department asked Washington for air defense aircraft. Islamabad's militarist appetites are truly staggering. A U.S.-Pakistani agreement on arms supplies to the tune of $3 bilion was concluded comparatively recently. In accordance with this, 20 of the latest F-16 figher-bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, have already been delivered to Pakistan. Other weaponry also continues to arrive within the framework of this agreement.

Islamabad is trying to justify the arms buildup with flimsy references to the mythical threat from the DRA. The groundlessness of these slanderous allegations by Pakistan's leaders is evident enough. We can only treat the fabrications, invented by the Islamabad regime, about alleged violations of Pakistan's airspace and even bombing raids over Pakistani territory by the Afghan Air Force as provocative. However, when Yaqub Khan arrived in the United States and requested a consignment of military aircraft, a favorable atmosphere for his talks had already been prepared.

Judge for yourselves. In a message to Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, President Reagan did not delay in expressing "concern" in connection with the alleged violations of Pakistan's airspace by "Afghan Air Force planes," and announced that he had instructed U.S. departments "not to hinder deliveries of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan." U.S. officials hastened to assure Yaqub Khan that Washington understands the important steps being taken by Pakistan to strengthen its military combat potential and offered the Islamabad authorities a long list of U.S. weapons and special intelligence equipment..."

Pakistan occupies an increasingly important place in Washington's militarist plans. For several years now, the undeclared war against Afghanistan has been conducted from its territory. Pakistan has been allotted the role of international gendarme in south-western Asia and the Near East in the U.S. Administration's expansionist plans.

The massive arms supplies to that country are designed, according to Washington, to exert pressure on neighboring India also. Bandits and saboteurs armed with U.S. weapons penetrate India from bases in Pakistan. They secretly lay the U.S. bombs and mines that end up shedding the blood of peaceful people.

The United States resorts to various devices to whip up Pakistan's hostile policy toward neighboring India. A typical example is a recent speech by the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan to students in Lahore. He said that the "United States will come to the aid" of Islamabad in the event of armed conflict with India. The diplomat did not shrink from depicting India in the role of potential aggressor.

Almost simultaneously with this speech, the foreign press reported Reagan's proposal to "secure Pakistan under the U.S. 'nuclear umbrella.'" Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi pointed to the dangerous consequences of such a U.S. step. India, she stressed, must be ready for any unforeseen circumstances.

Similar actions by official Washington vis-a-vis India have provoked a storm of indignation in that country. Incitement to war is the chief goal of U.S. policy, THE TIMES OF INDIA newspaper writes. Commentaries by othe Indian news media are written in a similar vein.

The strengthening U.S.-Pakistani military-strategic alliance has considerably complicated the already tense situation in that region of the world. As in other similar cases, U.S. leaders' assurances of their desire for peace prove to be an empty verbal shell in reality. Indeed, Pakistani minister Yaqub Khan certainly did not hold talks in the United States about peace, but about growing arms supplies....

COMPARISON OF DRA PROTEST TO PAKISTAN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 October in its First Edition publishes on page 5 a TASS report entitled "Provocations Continue." It has been compared to the TASS English version published in the 29 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT p D 1, revealing the following variations:

Second paragraph, line eight PRAVDA reads: ...to this day.

Another act of... (picking up third paragraph, omitting sentence)

Third paragraph, line two PRAVDA reads: ...from Pakistan's territory.

The Democratic Republic...(picking up last paragraph, omitting sentences)

Last paragraph, line two PRAVDA reads: ...consequences will be wholly and fully borne... (adding 'wholly and')

Last paragraph, last line PRAVDA omits "and territorial integrity."

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO-NGUYEN CO THACH TALKS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 October in its Second Edition on page 4 publishes a TASS report entitled "Soviet-Vietnamese Talks." It has been compared to the PRAVDA First Edition version published in the 1 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT pp E 1-5 revealing the following variations:

Page E 2, second paragraph, last line the Second Edition reads: ...fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese relations. International solidarity with the Vietnamese people who are building socialism and all-around support for fraternal Vietnam is the immutable course of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

On the same... (supplying additional sentence)

Paragraph nine, last line the Second Edition reads: ...of nuclear war.

A range of initiatives by socialist community states, including the Soviet proposals put forward at the current session of the UN General Assembly, serve this purpose.

This constructive approach clearly demonstrates the truly humane, peace-loving nature of socialism as a social system. In this lies its tremendous strength.

A tense situation... (picking up paragraph ten, adding additional paragraphs)

Page E 3, last paragraph, last line the Second Edition has: ... preserving world peace.

The Soviet Union is a bulwark of peace on our planet, a reliable support for peoples struggling for national independence and social progress. Together with all peace-loving peoples, the Vietnamese people fully support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

In addition to... (picking up page E 4, paragraph one, supplying additional paragraph)

Paragraph four, last line the Second Edition reads: ...past 40 years.

Were it not for the 1917 Great October Socialist Revolution, were it not for the Soviet people's great feat in the war against German fascism and Japanese militarism there would be no SRV today.

Vietnam has always... (picking up fifth paragraph, adding additional paragraph)

Paragraph eight, last line the Second Edition reads: ...and friendly atmosphere. (Second Edition ends, omitting final two paragraphs)

TASS CITES POLISH NEWS AGENCY ON PRIEST'S MURDER

LD011353 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 1 Nov 84

["PAP Agency Commentary" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw November 1 TASS -- PAP press agency has issued a commentary, entitled "Against Provocation", in connection with the abduction and murder of Catholic Priest Jerzy Popieluzsko, saying:

Poland cannot become, nor will it become a haven for political banditry.

Those guilty of the murder have been found, and the Polish authorities have resolutely stated that the criminals will receive most severe punishment.

However, the commentary points out, there already emerged people who would like to use the tragedy for their own purposes, to get their revenge for their political defeat. It is clear who derive benefit from that and what purposes they are pursuing. The point at issue is the breach of tranquility in Poland, dusruption of the beginning of the process of normalization of relations between Poland and the West, aimed at setting the state and the Church against each other, and provoking a conflict.

The murder of Priest Popieluzsko, the commentary says, is a political provocation. Such provocations are dangerous. They may only engender conflicts and confrontation, disruption of the calm in Poland.

Bodies of authority, the commentary stresses, ensure the country's tranquility.

FURTHER ON GRISHIN ACTIVITIES IN YUGOSLAVIA

Addresses Aktiv meeting

PM311001 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[TASS report: "Meetings on Yugoslav Soil"]

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Oct -- the Moscow CPSU Gorkom delegation headed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, is continuing its visit to Yugoslavia.

Today the delegation met with B. Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency. During their talks, B. Mikulic expressed confidence that the visit will serve the further development of friendly relations between the USSR and the SFRY and between the CPSU and the LCY. He spoke about the urgent and the long-term tasks facing the LCY, described the problems Yugoslav society is resolving, emphasizing the great significance to Yugoslavia of cooperation with the Soviert Union and the other socialist countries in the economic, scientific, technological, and other spheres and advocated the further development of these mutually advantageous ties.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom delegation visited the "Beograd" Agro-Industrial Combine, which is Yugoslavia's largest agricultural enterprise engaged in the production, processing, and selling of agricultural products and food.

There was discussion, in particular, of the participation of "Beograd" specialist in creating the plan of the large "Kuban" agro-industrial complex, which will be constructed in Krasnodar Kray.

In the evening the delegation met with the political aktiv of the Yugoslav capital. The participants in the meeting warmly greeted the Soviet guests. V.V. Grishin addressed the gathering.

On behalf of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Moscow Soviet of People's Deputies, and Moscow's working people, V.V. Grishin conveyed to Belgrade's political aktiv and to all the Communists and inhabitants of the friendly country's capital fraternal greetings and wishes for great labor successes for the good of the peoples of Yugoslavia and the cause of peace and socialism.

The hospitality and attention with which we have been surrounded since the first days of our stay on Yugoslav soil, V.V. Grishin said, reflect the traditional feelings of mutual respect and friendship which exist between our countries' peoples. Now that we are approaching the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite Germany, we cannot forget that this friendship, with roots deep in history, has been sealed by the blood of Soviet and Yugoslav servicemen shed in the joint struggle against the common enemy -- fascism.

One of the glorious landmarks in that struggle was the day of 20 October 1944 -- the day the German fascist invaders were driven out of Belgrade. That date was a significant landmark in our joint struggle against the common enemy, a long and hard struggle which merged with the efforts of all liberated antifascist forces and was crowned with a world-wide historic victory.

Soviet people know well and value highly the fact that from the first days of the war the peoples of Yugoslavia, responding to the Communist Party's appeal, rose up in an organized armed struggle against the fascist invaders and their accomplices and made a significant contribution to the common victory over fascism. Their struggle for national and social liberation gave tangible support to the Soviet Union, which bore the brunt of World War II. For its part the USSR -- a loyal and reliable friend and ally of Yugoslavia -- gave their just cause all possible help and assistance.

The Belgrade operation in the fall of 1944 was of very great military-political significance for the victorious outcome of the people's liberation war and the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia. The liberation of Belgrade through the joint efforts of units of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army and the Red Army was the culmination of the combat cooperation between the two fraternal armies, which had fought side by side against the common enemy throughout the war.

We, V.V. Grishin said, are deeply grateful to all Yugoslavia's inhabitants -- men, women, war veterans, and children -- for their solicitous attitude toward the memory of the Soviet servicemen who fell on the distant -- but close to their hearts -- Yugoslav soil and for the concern shown for their sacred graves and memorials.

The joint struggle during World War II strengthened the foundations of the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. The traditions of combat fraternity are preserved and augmented. The memory of the millions of Soviet and Yugoslav patriots who died and concern for a peaceful future oblige as to further strengthen relations between our parties and countries.

Soviet people, including Muscovites, are satisfied that Soviet-Yugoslav relations are developing in many directions and have good prospects.

The CPSU Central Committee and the government attach great significance to the development and deepening of all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in the interests of socialism and the strengthening of peace and the people' security. The immutability of the CPSU policy of expanding fruitful cooperation between our parties and countries was confirmed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko in his talks with Comrade V. Zarkovic in Moscow on 28 February this year.

Our relations have a reliable guideline -- the well-known principles and provisions recorded in a number of joint Soviet-Yugoslav documents and the accords reached on various questions in the course of numerous contacts between the two countries' leading figures.

The practical realization of these principles and accords, given constant concern for strengthening mutual understanding and creating an atmosphere of mutual trust, benevolence, and a respectful attitude toward each other's interests, is yielding visible and mutually beneficial results in many spheres.

Interparty ties between the CPSU and the LCY must surve as the determining core of the entire complex of our relations; therefore, we advocate expanding these ties at all levels and deepening their content and the practical return on them. Various forms of exchange exist between trade union, youth, women's, and other public organizations of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, between organs of people's power and state management, and between the republics and regions of the USSR and the SFRY.

The Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's major foreign trade partner. In the current 5-year plan commodity turnover between our countries will almost double compared with the previous 5-year period. The program of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY for 1981-1990 is being implemented consistently. Diverse contacts are strengthening in the spheres of science, education, and culture.

Cooperation between many cities in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia is becoming increasingly strong. They include our capitals -- Moscow and Belgrade, which have friendly ties in various directions -- and, above all, between party organizations.

Of course, there are still unrealized possibilities here. It is important to enhance the effectiveness of these ties so cooperation can still more actively promote the strengthening of friendship and interaction between our peoples, countries, and parties. Soviet people believe that Soviet-Yugoslav friendship will develop and strengthen for the good of our countries' peoples and parties.

At this political aktiv meeting, V.V. Grishin said, I am afforded an opportunity to inform you about how Soviet people live and what problems they are working on.

Our country is living in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. Soviet people, like your country's working people, are engaged in peaceful creative labor. In accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, strenuous work is being done in the country to develop the economy and culture and to enhance the people's well-being.

Our party considers the improvement of developed socialism and the increasingly full utilization of its advantages and potential in the working people's interests to be the chief content of its activity at the contemporary stage.

As Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out, it is a question of bringing all spheres of our life in line with the loftiest, most exacting conceptions about socialism.

It is from just these positions that work is being done on the new edition of the CPSU Program and on possible changes to the party's rules. This determines the tasks preparing for our party's next, 27th, congress and, in particular, of elaborating the main directions of the USSR's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the longer term.

The upsurge of the economy was and still is the decisive direction of all work on improving the developed socialist society. Work has been developed in our country to enhance the efficiency of the national economy, accelerate the pace of economic development, boost the absolute increase in national revenue and industrial and agricultural output, and further enhance the working people's well-being.

The growing scale of the development of the economy and culture and the new tasks facing the country are naturally leading to the further enhancement of the CPSU's leading role, which has nothing to do with methods of rule by command or the supplanting of state organs or public organizations. Our party fulfills its leading role, underpinned by high political prestige and ideological influence among the people and by nationwide support for its political course.

The Moscow city party organization -- a combat detachment of the CPSU -- is unswervingly and firmly pursuing the party line of scaling new heights in building the new society.

The Moscow city party organization sees as its chief political task the unswerving and firm implementation of the party's general line, achieve the full and qualitative implementation of its decisions, mobilize Communists and all working people to fulfill and overfulfill state plans, and mold the communist awareness of the masses and of each individual in the process of creative labor. The economic, organizational, and ideological education work of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations is aimed at this.

In this we consider it extremely important always and everywhere to ensure observance of the Leninist principle of unity of word and deed, to strengthen ties between party organizations and working people, attentively study their interests and sentiments, and respond skillfully and in good time to their requests with word and deed.

The capital's Communists were provided with an example of just such an approach in the meeting between Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the workers of Moscow's "Serp i Molot" Metallurgical Plant, during which there was a direct comradely discussion of the affairs and concerns of the party and the people. The meeting demonstrated the unanimous support of the workers and all the working people of the capital for the party's Leninist course.

As a result of the great organizational and educational work of the capital's party organizations, Moscow's working people are successfully fulfilling the set plan targets and their adopted socialist pledges. All sectors of the city's economy are developing successfully. Industry exceeded the targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan regarding production volume growth rates. The increase in the volume of commodity production in industry during the first 9 months of this year was more than double the annual target.

In Moscow, just as throughout the country, the social program of the 11th 5-Year Plan is being consistently implemented. The level of Muscovites' well-being and their working, living, and leisure conditions are rising steadily. During the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, 300,000 apartments, more than 60 schools, 75 hospitals and polyclinics, and 200 children's preschool establishments were constructed and commissioned in Moscow. Many enterprises are being modernized and retooled.

Behind all this there lies the strenuous labor of people and the broad development of socialist competition, which Moscow's party organizations see as a very important method of enhancing the labor activeness of the masses.

By participating in various forms of competition, in mass labor initiatives and movements, in production management, and in the work of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and of state and soviet organs, Muscovites, as are millions of Soviet citizens, are making their contribution to the cause of improving all aspects of developed socialism.

It is well known that a person's personality and abilities are truly revealed only in the collective, in the process of joint labor. Considering collective to be one of the chief components of education, the CPSU, party organizations, and economic leaders heed its opinion, show respect for the collectively adopted decision, support the workers' independent energy, and give material and moral encouragement to their innovation.

The comprehensive and systematic improvement of the developed socialist society under modern conditions demands a new solution to many complex tasks. Among these the CPSU attaches paramount significance to enhancing the standard of ideological and political education work. V.I. Lenin repeated on many occasions the idea that the socialist state's strength lies in the awareness of the masses and that "living, creative socialism is the creation of the people's masses themselves."

This is why our party considers it its paramount task to show tireless concern for enhancing the people's awareness and political and moral culture and to indefatigably carry out ideological, educational, and mass agitation work among all categories of working people.

Questions of improving ideological and mass political work were specially submitted for discussion at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. The plenum set the task of strengthening all our ideological education work and making it more profound, creative, and in keeping with the Soviet people's increased requirements and the realities of modern life. Thus, it is a question of bringing the content and forms of ideological-theoretical and political education work in line with internal and external conditions under which our development is proceeding.

Moscow's party organizations have created a harmonious system of educational work which embraces practically all the city's working people and population. A significant proportion of members of the CPSU city organization participates in this system. Under the leadership of party committees 120,000 propagandists, 80,000 agitators, 100,000 political information workers, and 70,000 lecturers convey the party's ideas to the masses. There are various forms of political studies and economic education in every enterprise and organization.

In particular, the sending of agitators to teams and the enhancement of the attention of the party gorkom and raykoms to the participation of leading cadres in educational work promote a resolute shift toward the practical thrust of ideological education work.

Integrated political days which are held regularly and in the course of which leaders at various levels inform working people about the state of affairs, explain the immediate tasks, and answer questions that are troubling people have a great social impact.

All the work being conducted in this direction is aimed at shaping in Muscovites a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, profound ideological conviction, high moral and political qualities, internationalism, patriotism, and the ability to struggle in a well reasoned manner and from offensive positions against all kinds of manifestations of bourgeois ideology.

This is particularly important today, because our ideological opponents are trying through mass ideological subversion to erode the spiritual unity of the Soviet people and peoples of other countries, to undermine the class basis of socialist social consciousness, and to revive unhealthy views and manners alien to our system.

Communist ideological commitment and political awareness are the chief features of the world outlook of Soviet people and represent not only their in-depth knowledge of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism but also unshakable loyalty to the ideals of the working class and to the Leninist party's policy and cause, and the readiness and ability to build and defend the new society.

The ideological and political education and class tempering of young people, who have not been through the school of life and do not have sociopolitical experience, are of great significance. Our enemies gamble especially on poisoning their consciousness.

The capital's Communists devote paramount attention to educating young people in the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the CPSU and the Soviet people, seeking to ensure that all our young people skillfully continue the cause of building the new society and are always ready to rise to the defense of their great motherland and to deal a rebuff to imperialist aggressors.

A sound foundation for strengthening the link between young people's education and life and the prospects for our social development is now being created in the course of implementing the reform of general educational and vocational schools. Its significance extends far outside education. It is an important part of the systematic and comprehensive improvement of the developed socialist society.

The creative activity of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, V.V. Grishin went on to say, is proceeding under conditions of a complicated international situation. It is well known whence the threat to peace stems. Imperialism's profound class hostility toward all progressive forces of the present day and, above all, toward socialism as a social system is the cause of the increasing tension in the world. The aggressive forces of imperialism, and of U.S. imperialism above all, are pursuing an adventurist, militarist course aimed at ensuring military superiority over the USSR and the socialist countries. Imperialism's aggressive forces have set themselves the aim of reversing the natural course of history. Of course, these attempts are futile.

The United States is continuing to build up arms in every possible way with a view to upsetting the existing parity. Washington now intends to deploy nuclear weapons in space and thereby turn it into a source of a deadly threat to mankind. It is precisely all this that is causing the growing tension in the world, not the farfetched struggle of the "two superpowers" for world supremacy.

The Soviet Union and its allies have firmly declared that they will not tolerate military superiority over themselves. We have taken and will take measures to strengthen our security. At the same time we are doing and will do everything to turn the development of international events in a favorable direction.

In his replies to THE WASHINGTON POST's questions, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium once again called on the United States to show genuine interest in resolving the chief questions on the state of which both relations among countries and the situation in the world as a whole depend. These include preventing the militarization of space, freezing nuclear arms, ratifying the treaties on the prohibition of nuclear tests. and not being the first to use nuclear weapons.

The strengthening of world peace is inseparable from ensuring security in Europe. It msut not be forgotten that the epicenter of two world wars has been precisely the European Continent. It is right here that the major military groupings are concentrated today, confronting each other.

A good foundation for lasting peace on the European Continent was laid after World War II. However, this development of events does not suit those forces in the West which have adopted a policy of ensuring military superiority in the world. The decision adopted by the NATO states to deploy new American first-strike nuclear missiles on the territories of West European countries has led to an increase in the military threat on the continent.

In the West, particularly in the FRG, the forces of revanchism are once again raising their heads and casting doubt on the postwar political and territorial realities in Europe, and not only in Europe. Under these conditions the Soviet Union will continue to maintain vigilance and resolutely oppose revanchist tendencies dangerous to the cause of peace.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia made tremendous human and material sacrifices in the name of victory. They know better than anyone else the bitter cost of war and the lasting value of peace. It is our common duty to indefatigably step up efforts and strengthen cooperation among all peace-loving forces in the struggle to prevent nuclear catastrophe, to return to the path of detente and cooperation, and to improve the international situation.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin said: With our stay in Belgrade, we have familiarized ourselves more closely with life in your country. We have heard with great interest that Yugoslav comrades are persistently resolving tasks of socialist building. I cannot help comparing modern Belgrade with what it was like at the time of my first visit to the SFRY in 1957. How it has been transformed and has grown, and how much more beautiful the city on the Danube has become! Entire districts of apartment blocks have appeared, and new bridges have been thrown across the Danube and the Sava. The appearance of the Yugoslav capital is graphic testimony to your achievements. This sincerely gladdens us. The Soviet people want to see Yugoslavia a developed, flourishing country traveling the path of progress and socialism.

In celebrating with you the 40th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation today, allow me to convey to you sincere congratulations and wishes for successes in further developing the economy and culture and in building socialism. May the fraternal friendship between the working people of Moscow and Belgrade strengthen and flourish!

Long live peace and socialism!

Belgrade Liberation Commemorated

PM301651 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 84 p 1

[TASS correspondents M. Abelev and A. Bocharov dispatch: "Ceremonial Meeting in Belgrade"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Oct -- A ceremonial meeting of the SFRY capital's public was held here today in the Sava Palace of Congresses to mark the 40th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation from the fascist invaders. It was attended by Moscow CPSU Gorkom delegation headed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Party Gorkom, and by a delegation of Soviet war veterans who had taken part in the Belgrade operation.

A wreath-laying ceremony was held at the memorial cemetary dedicated to the liberators of Belgrade. Wreaths were laid by L. Mojsov, members of the SFRY Presidency; V.V. Grishin; and members of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom delegation. Wreaths were also laid on behalf of the SFRY republics and autonomous provinces. N.N. Rodionov USSR ambassador to the SFRY, and a delegation of Soviet war veterans were present at the ceremony.

V.V. Grishin left the following inscription in the memorial center visitors' book: "The Belgrade operation was the culmination of the joint combat community of the Soviet Army and the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army, which fought selflessly against the common enemy throughout the war. The blood shed by the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia sealed forever their centuries-old traditional friendship. The heroic feat of Soviet and Yugoslav servicemen who fell in the battles to liberate Belgrade will live forever in the hearts of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples."

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET BELGRADE COUNTERPARTS

PM011454 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Greetings Telegram"]

[Text] V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent the following telegram to Comrade Slobodan Milosevic, member of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee Presidium and president of the Belgrade City League of Communists Conference, and Comrade Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation from the fascist occupiers:

On behalf of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the Moscow Gorispolkom we send to you and through you to the Communists and all working people in the Yugoslav capital cordial congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the memorable date -- the 40th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation from the fascist occupiers. The militant alliance of our peoples, born out of the struggle against the common enemy, became the reliable foundation of the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, friendship and cooperation which are constantly strengthening and expanding. We are confident that the friendly ties between the two fraternal countries and their capitals will continue to develop successfully for the benefit of our peoples and for the sake of the cause of peace, socialism, and communism.

Dear comrades, we wish you and all of Belgrade's inhabitants further successes in socialist building and in the struggle for lasting peace and international security.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ARKHIPOV ECONOMIC TALKS IN SFRY

PM300941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 October 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guest in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct -- M. Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, today received I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is here on a working visit.

During their talk, a positive assessment of the state of trade and economic ties between the two countries was given, and the prospects for developing them in the coming period were discussed. The sides stressed that this cooperation is developing on the basis of equitability and mutual benefit and serves both countries' national economic interests.

Talks were also held between I.V. Arkhipov and B. Srebric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, during which questions of implementing the long-term agreement on reciprocal supplies of goods through 1985 were discussed.

PRAVDA NOTES SFRY DEBATE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

PM311520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Resolving Economic Problems"]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct -- TANJUG reports that the SFRY Presidency has discussed urgent problems of the employment of the population at its session.

This year, the report says, "hopeful results" have been achieved in this sphere. Over the past 2 years work has been found for half a million people in Yugoslavia, mainly in the production sphere.

The session pointed out that "given the achievement of economic policy goals, it will be possible to basically halt the growth of unemployment in the country either this year or next." Currently unemployment is one of Yugoslavia's most acute problems, exerting a negative influence on its socioeconomic development.

The SFRY Presidency, on the basis of the "Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization," outlined a number of measures aimed at solving the problem of unemployment, particularly youth unemployment. Moreover, the importance of a treaty on the basic principles of a common policy in the employment sphere, which is expected to be adopted soon, was noted.

NICU CEAUSESCU LEADS DELEGATION ON USSR VISIT

PM311452 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests of the Komsomol"]

[Text] A delegation from the Romanian union of communist youth [UTC] headed by Comrade Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the UTC Central Committee, arrived in the Soviet Union yesterday at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee.

A meeting with the UTC delegation took place at the Komsomol Central Committee. During the conversation, V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, spoke about the Komsomol's activity in light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Party Leadership of the Komsomol and the Enhancement of Its Role in the Communist Education of Youth" and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the all-army conference of Komsomol organization secretaries. Y. Mishin also dwelt on the latest tasks assigned to the Komsomol by the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and described Soviet young people's preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism and for the 12th world festival of youth and students.

For their part, the Romanian comrades described the work of UTC organizations at the present stage and the participation by Socialist Romania's younger generation in implementing the tasks set by the party, and spoke in detail of the work being done by the Romanian Youth Union to give a fitting welcome to the 13th RCP Congress.

Yu. Dergausov and D. Okhromiy, secretaries of the Komsomol Central Committee, and T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the USSR, took part in the meeting and conversation.

The UTC delegation will see for itself the Komsomol's activity in the communist education of young people and will visit Komsomol organizations in Moscow, Leningrad, and Moscow Oblast.

Ceremony at Lenin Mausoleum

AU011700 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1340 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES 1/11/1984 -- The visit of exchange of experience paid by a UCY [Union of Communist Youth] delegation headed by Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of the Communist Youth, continued, in Moscow, on October 31. In the morning a ceremony was organized during which floral wreaths were laid at V.I. Lenin's Mausoleum and at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier in the capital city of the Soviet Union.

The same day a friendly meeting was held at the carpet-manufacturing plant in Lyuberti-Moscow. In their addresses V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee and representatives of the enterprise management and of the youth organization evoked the traditional ties of friendship and collaboration between the parties, peoples and youth of the two countries, pointing out the wish to contribute actively to their further development in multiple planes at a higher level, in the spirit of and starting from the understandings reached at summit level.

In the address made on the occasion, on behalf of Romania's young generation Nicu Ceausescu addressed a warm friendly salute to the revolutionary organization of the Soviet youth on the occasion of its celebrating 66 years of existence. He presented the principled stance of the RCP, the Romanian state and of the Romanian youth concerning the need for a firm passage to concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for a halt in the production and siting of nuclear missiles in Europe, for withdrawal and scrapping of the existing ones. In the context Nicu Ceausescu talked about the significance of the International Youth Year in point of uniting and intensifying the efforts the young generation all over the world are making for a better and juster world of peace on our planet.

ALTUNIN ATTENDS ROMANIAN EMBASSY FILM

PM311300 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVESDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] On the 40th anniversary of Romania's Army Day, Major General (G. Dinkulescu), military, naval, and air attache at the Romanian Embassy in the USSR, held a movie screening. Army General A. T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister; generals, admirals, and Soviet Army officers; other officials; and the military, naval, and air attaches at a number of Western countries' embassies in the USSR were present.

T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, attended.

TASS REPORTS HONECKER-APRO TALKS IN BERLIN

LD012206 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin November 1 TASS -- Close cohesion with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries is an earnest [as received] of the further successful development of the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic. This was said at a meeting here today by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker and Chairman of the State Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic Antal Apro, now on an official friendly visit in the GDR.

During the exchange of opinions on international problems they pointed out that in conditions when the international tension is aggravated by imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, there is no task of greater importance than the struggle to ensure peace and avert nuclear catastrophe. Socialist countries will never allow the military balance to be disrupted. They are doing everything to return to the arms limitation, disarmament and detente.

Concrete proposals to achieve these goals were advanced in documents of the Warasw Treaty member states. Of great importance for safeguarding peace are also initiatives of the USSR which are wholly supported by the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic, it was stressed at the meeting.

PRAVDA NOTES USE OF NUCLEAR POWER IN CSSR

PM311439 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 October in its First Edition publishes on page 4 a 1,500-word report from Prague by own correspondent S. Vtorushin under the heading "The Atom Serves People." The article describes a visit to the nuclear power station at Jaslovske Bohunice and cites the chief engineer's comment that the station "in contrast to coal-fired power stations, causes no harm to the environment." Pointing out that by 1990 some 25-27 percent of all the CSSR's electricity will be generated at nuclear power stations, Vtorushin states that "the CSSR's nuclear power engineering is making broad, confident strides" and goes on to describe the "international teams" of Czechoslovak and Soviet nuclear specialists working in the CSSR. "The Soviet Union's fraternal aid and the experience of our engineers have made it possible to rapidly create in the CSSR a large industrial potential for atomic machine building," the report claims, asserting that the development of this sector is important for all CEMA countries. Vtorushin concludes by briefly describing the training program for CSSR nuclear power station workers and the scientific research institute created at Jaslovske Bohunice.

SOVIET-FRENCH FRIENDSHIP GALA HELD IN MOSCOW

PM301641 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] The significance of Soviet-French relations goes far beyond the confines of bilateral relations. Their successful development can have a beneficial influence on the political climate in Europe and in the world as a whole, as has happened more than once in the past. This was said at a 25 October gala meeting in Moscow of the Soviet public celebrating the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France.

The meeting was opened by S.V. Chervonenko, "USSR-France" Society Presidential Council member and chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department.

The speakers noted that the establishment of Soviet-French diplomatic relations was an important date in the history of the two countries' peoples. It is a practical example of the implementation of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The further broadening and deepening of cooperation between the USSR and France, which accords with the two countries' national interests, is important now, at a time when the international situation has sharply deteriorated through the fault of imperialist forces and reaction.

French Ambassador to the USSR C. Arnaud said that the establishment of diplomatic relations laid a sound basis on which our countries are building and will continue to build the mutually advantageous cooperation developing in various fields. This demonstrates the usefulness of the alliance between the two states forged during World War II in the common struggle against fascism. As far as France is concerned, the Soviet Union will always remain a great power and an important partner, he noted.

R. (Markye), delegation head and "France-USSR" Society President Council member talked about the development of comprehensive cooperation and strengthening of friendship between the two countries and the society's involvement in broadening ties between the French and Soviet peoples.

The meeting was attended by USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, members of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities parliamentary groups, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of public organizations, scientific and cultural figures, and "USSR-France" Society President Council members and activists.

The delegation from the French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission headed by C. Estier, chairman of the commission, was present.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES KOHL-MITTERAND MEETING

DW012145 Moscow International Service in German 1700 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Valentin Sakharov commentary]

[Text] What are the results of the 44th West German-French summit meeting ending in Bad Kreuznach on Tuesday? President Mitterand and Chancellor Kohl stressed that they would continue to pursue the reactivation of the so-called European political integration. We have heard about that since the founding of the Common Market 26 years ago.

Even today, following the Bad Kreuznach meeting, no one can say that Bonn and Paris act in the same spirit and understanding. Therefore, the West European political integration that Bonn and Paris dream of in different ways, is still an illusion. There is no doubt that it will remain an illusion, irrespective of Italy's and Britain's stance on and ideas of this union.

Thus, it is no coincidence that the Bad Kreuznach meeting did not result in a joint definition of the participants' interests and tasks regarding this problem. All the more attention must be given to the partial agreement reached by Paris and Bonn on several other aspects, particularly in the military sector. The two heads of state agreed to set up a commission to study the financing and other procedures of the development of a weather-resistant satellite. They also agreed on the further development of the payload missile Ariane.

What does this unanimity of the two heads of state in these areas mean? Basically they back what the arms producers and military in both countries have intensively pursued for some time now. Under the umbrella of the West European Union, both countries research and work at space weapons. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE reported as early as July that the Federal Government stated -- I quote -- that it does not want to prevent but influence the development of space weapons. In other, more concrete words the term weather-resistant satellite means nothing else but the development and production of a joint reconnaissance satellite, as reported by SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in June. AVIATION WEEK wrote the same month that the satellite which will later belong to Paris and Bonn in equal shares, will also command the use of French strategic nuclear weapons. This means that Bonn wants to get access to the nuclear button.

What is behind the report that there was agreement between the two sides in Bad Kreuznach on the further development of the payload missile Ariane? While a military work group in Bonn and Paris is to produce the aforementioned nuclear weapons control satellite, the further development of Ariane is to enable this missile to launch the satellite and a manned space station into space. Therefore, both projects reveal the intention to use space militarily. Official Bonn acts against the desire of the country's peace forces demanding that the Federal Government not participate in any space militarization plans.

FRG PARTICIPATION IN U.S. SPACE PLANS VIEWED

PM012102 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Bonn's Space Ambitions"]

[Text] Bonn, 20 Oct -- The FRG ruling circles are increasingly actively involving their country in the military preparations launched by Washington and the NATO bosses. According to press reports, West Germany is now being particularly dragged into the Pentagon's space programs.

"Bonn is joining in the militarization of space," the West German monthly BLAETTER FUER DEUTSCHE UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK writes in this regard. Submitting to the U.S. desire to make the West Europeans bear a greater burden of the expenditure on implementing American space projects, it points out, the FRG Government has sanctioned the participation of West German companies in the construction of Spacelab. As people are aware, it was carried into orbit in the cargo hold of the American Space Shuttle, which is bound up with the U.S. military's plans to spread the arms race into space. This laboratory has cost FRG taxpayers almost DM2.5 billion. In addition, the West Germans have been obliged to hand over to the Americans for nothing the results of research carried out using Spacelab.

At the same time, BLAETTER FUER DEUTSCHE UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK continues, the FRG's role in the joint efforts being carried out by West European NATO members in this field is being stepped up, particularly in the working group on creating joint surveillance satellites, whose formation was decided at the conference of leaders of the six major capitalist states in Rambouillet.

As emerges from the journal article, Bonn's space ambitions are clearly reflected in its recently adopted course of sharply increasing FRG military might. The article draws a connection between the FRG's new-found interest in space and the long-standing intentions of the country's ruling circles to participate in decisionmaking on the possible use of nuclear weapons. F.-J. Strauss, Christian Social Union chairman, BLAETTER FUER DEUTSCHE UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK reminds us, is campaigning for the introduction of an FRG-U.S. "dual key system" for nuclear weapons.

UK DEMOLISHES PROTEST CAMP AT U.S. BASE

LD011544 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

British Tories have turned one more disgraceful page in the annals of repressions against participants in the anti-nuclear, anti-missile movement. On Saturday, the tent camp, which was made by British women outside the American Greenham Common base, was demolished. Big police units were involved in that operation. Police brutally dealt with the peace fighters. Some women were injured and many of them were arrested. Army bulldozers removed tents in which stayed the women peace fighters around that base, Western Europe's first ground for deployment of American cruise missiles.

Since the time when the first women activists struggling for peace came to the main gates of the Greenham Common base in autumn 1981, hardly a day passed by without them being attacked by police. And how many participants in the picketing were arrested and even imprisoned! The women's tent camp outside that base became like an eyesore for the Tory cabinet.

Prime Minister Thatcher herself gave the instruction to liquidate the peace camp, cost what it may. In September punitive troops went on rampage there. But the peace campaign of the British women-champions of nuclear disarmament was continuing.

Police repressions against participants in the anti-nuclear movement is one of the methods broadly practiced by the authorities. Judiciary arbitrary rule is another method. Preventive arrests are held from time to time in West Germany, for instance, among participants of the picketing of the American Mautlang base where Pershing II missiles are deployed. More than 1,000 peace fighters were given prison terms in less than a year in courts of Baden Wuertemberg on the territory of which the base is located. Participants in the picketing of another American base in Bitburg were subjected to big fines.

At the conference of representatives of the anti-war movement of Europe and North America, which was held in Helsinki early in October, the attention was drawn to the fact that enemies of peace devise and use the most sophisticated methods of undermining the broadening struggle against the American first-strike nuclear missile weapons. Attempts are being made to infiltrate provocateurs into the ranks of the participants in that movement. Peace fighters hear not only insulting pronouncements but also direct threats to them.

But neither police terror nor judicial arbitrary rule, nor other designs of opponents of peace can muffle the mighty voice of the participants in the anti-nuclear movement which involves ever new and new social strata.

Protesting people literally besiege bases with American Pershing or cruise missiles deployed there. The protesting people have on their side moral superiority, the right to live which they are upholding.

RSFSR FOREIGN MINISTER ATTENDS OSLO FESTIVITIES

PM311421 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Gala Meeting"]

[Text] Oslo, 27 Oct -- A gala meeting, organized on the initiative of the "Norway-Soviet Union" Society to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of northern areas of Norway by Soviet troops, has been held in the Norwegian capital's Folkets Hus. It was attended by members of the society, representatives of a number of political parties, and resistance movement veterans. A Soviet delegation, headed by RSFSR Foreign Minister V.M. Vinogradov, participated in the meeting.

A. Nygard, chairman of the "Norway-Soviet Union" Society's Oslo branch, expressed on the meeting's behalf profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for helping the Norwegian people cast off the fascist yoke.

The 40th anniversary of the Soviet troops' liberation of Norway's northern areas is a fact of historic significance in our peoples' life, V.M. Vinogradov told the meeting. The event not only laid the foundation for the liberation of Norway from the German fascist aggressors, but also united Soviet and Norwegian people in a common cause: the struggle for freedom and independence.

PRAVDA VIEWS WARTIME SOVIET-NORWEGIAN TIES

PM311347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov dispatch: "Unforgettable Page. Toward the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation of Northern Norway"]

[Excerpts] Kirkenes-Oslo, October -- In Kirkenes and other places in northern Norway, from where the Soviet Army drove the German fascist invaders by force, Norwegians everywhere greeted our servicemen with warmth and cordiality.

Soon after the war, having fulfilled their liberation mission, the Soviet Army units left Norway. "The Russians," the capital's newspaper AFTENPOSTEN pointed out at the time, "were the first to come to us and the first to leave us...Norwegians will never forget what the Russians have done for them, as well as for the common cause of victory over the enemy."

More than 12,000 Soviet people gave their lives in the struggle to liberate Norway and to restore its independence. Monuments and obelisks have been erected in their memory in various parts of the country. "Norway thanks you" and "You fell in the struggle for us all" is inscribed in the granite of memorials in Oslo, Stavanger, Fauske, and other cities.

The liberation of Finnmark was the greatest but not the sole event in the chronicle of Soviet-Norwegian cooperation during the years of joint struggle against fascism. The resistance movement was active in Norway. Antifascist patriots organized acts of sabotage in the transportation sphere and bold sallies against the Hitlerite occupiers. The partisan detachments and groups of underground fighters included many Soviet people who had escaped from fascist torture chambers and concentration camps. Hundreds of Norwegians in their turn gave assistance to the Soviet Army and did what they could bo bring victory day closer.

Approximately 80 Norwegian patriots were awarded Soviet combat orders and medals. They include Sigvard Larsen from Bjornevatn, near Kirkenes. He was awarded the Order of the Red Star. With mortal risk to himself and his family, he rescued, nursed, and then hid in his home P. Kochegin, an injured Soviet pilot whose aircraft had been downed by the fascists.

...Kirkenes, founded in 1906, has experienced a second birth since the war. The city was entirely rebuilt in the mid-sixties.

It is a short distance from here to the border with our country -- less than 60 km. A few years ago a power station that supplies electricity to the border regions of the two neighboring countries was constructed here, on a small border river full of rapids, by the joint labor of workers and specialists from the USSR and Norway.

"Our delegation," Nils-Edvard Olsen, Kirkenes mayor said, "participated in the festivities in Murmansk marking the polar region's liberation from the fascists. And we are greeting Soviet guests here in Kirkenes. Together we are celebrating the portentous 40th anniversary of the Soviet Army's liberation of northern Norway."

The heroism and assistance of the Soviet soldiers-liberators is one of the bright, unforgettable pages in the history of the friendly relations between our neighboring countries. And however much the enemies of our good-neighborliness might strive to cloud it and consign it to and to sow the seeds of "Atlantic ill will" toward Soviet Russia in Norway, the memory of the liberation mission fulfilled by the Soviet Army will remain forever in the hearts of Norwegians.

The historical experience of good-neighborliness and the traditions of cooperation in the struggle against fascism will continue to serve as the basis of relations between the USSR and Norway and of the development of mutually advantageous ties in all spheres and will promote the strengthening of confidence and security and world peace.

USSR, GREEK MERCHANT SHIPPING PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM011249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Shakhunyan report: "Mutually Advantageous Partnership"]

[Text] Athens -- The work of the Sixth Session of the Mixed Greek-Soviet Commission on Questions of Merchant Shipping has ended its work here with the signing of a protocol.

The session's participants examined the prospects for expanding mutually advantageous cooperation in the merchant shipping sphere and noted the concurrence of views on a number of questions on the agenda of international organizations. An agreement on the exchange of experience in training merchant marine cadres was reached.

G. Katsifaras, minister of the Greek Merchant Marine, highly appraised the results of the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

ARISTOV MEETS WITH OUTGOING CYPRIOT ENVOY

PM011435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Reception of Ambassador"]

[Text] B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister, has received A. Angelidhis, Cypriot ambassador to the USSR, in connection with the latter's forthcoming departure for home. Their conversation touched on questions of Soviet-Cypriot relations.

A dinner was given in the ambassador's honor.

SOVIET-CYPRIOT TIES VIEWED ON VISIT ANNIVERSARY

NC012020 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The second anniversary of a singificant event in Soviet-Cypriot relations, President Kiprianou's visit to the Soviet Union, is being observed these days. This visit and the summit talks that took place in Moscow have greatly contributed to the consolidation of the traditional friendly and cooperative relations that link the Soviet Union and the Cypriot Republic.

Our commentator writes:

Two years is not a long time in a century that has been violent and replete with various political events. Despite this, there is every reason to say today that the visit of the head of the Cypriot state to our country from 28 October to 2 November 1982 was a good incentive for further improving Soviet-Cypriot relations and cooperation in various sectors.

The period that has passed has been rich in bilateral political contacts. In February 1984, a meeting took place in Moscow between Spiros Kiprianou and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers. In September in New York, within the context of the 39th UN General Assembly session, the president of the Republic of Cyprus had a meeting with Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. In October 1983, a Soviet parliamentary delegation visited Cyprus and in May 1984, Boris Aristov, Soviet deputy foreign minister, visited Cyprus. Only recently, Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Government, was in Cyprus as the government's guest.

Commercial-economic relations between our countries have also developed substantially. At the same time, mutual efforts are being exerted in a search for new roads parallel to the traditional forms of cooperation in the commercial-economic sector. These efforts include large, general economic plans, including the project for utilizing the south conveyor's waters and the Kourris River. As is well known, the protocols for Soviet organizations' participation in the construction of the projects were signed 16 October in Nicosia.

All these are visible signs characteristic of the equal and mutually beneficial cooperation that exists between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus, a practical manifestation of the way our country confronts the development of good-neighborly relations with all countries, regardless of size and population.

Cypriots have faced new ordeals in the past 2 years. As a result of the Turkish community's leadership's secessionist act, the 15 November declaration in the northern part of the island of the so-called independent Turkish Cypriot state, the situation in Cyprus has deteriorated even more. In such an uneasy situation, the Soviet Union categorically denounced the illegal act of the Turkish community's leadership, which has undermined the foundations for a just political settlement of the Cypriot problem, and has reaffirmed its support for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and its nonaligned policy.

Our commentator concludes: Summarizing the results of the past 2 years, we can say with certainty that this period showed the Cypriots who their true friends are and who is only trying to appear as such, who votes in the UN Security Council in favor of Cyprus and who casts blank votes with contrived pretexts and who participates in the construction of a water distribution system that will bring desired water to Cyprus' farms and cities and who -- as is being said -- secretly creates a military base in the occupied territory under the pretext of the alleged construction of a civil airport.

RYABOV RECEIVES LIBYAN ATOMIC ENERGY OFFICIAL

PM011107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Development Prospects Discussed"]

[Text] On 30 October Ya. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received 'A. al-Qa'ud, secretary of atomic energy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is in the Soviet Union. They discussed the state and development prospects of Soviet-Libyan economic and technical cooperation.

M. Sha'ban, secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau in Moscow, was present at the talks.

LEBANESE GOVERNMENT FACING INCREASING DISCORD

PM012059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 84 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "Lebanon: Exacerbation of the Situation"]

[Text] Beirut, 29 Oct -- After a lull of several months the Lebanese capital is once again restless. Artillery exchanges between the opposing sides, the rightwing Christian forces and detachments of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], and sporadic exchanges of fire flared up from evening until late at night; this time, not only the country's mountainous regions were involved but also Beirut.

The situation is being exacerbated against a background of increasing disagreements in the Lebanese Government. PSP Chairman W. Junblatt and N. Birri, leader of the Al-Amal movement, are threatening to quit the cabinet and resign in connection with the delay over implementing political and social reforms.

In connection with the disagreements in the government of national unity, in which the opposing sides are represented, local political commentators perceive difficulties in implementing the recently outlined measures to ensure security. In particular, the decision to close illegally operating ports, block contraband shipping, and place under state control the fifth wharf of Beirut international port, which is in Phalangist hands, and also Beirut International Airport.

The complex situation in Lebanon, brought about by Israeli aggression and imperialist intrigues, is being exacerbated by the continuing occupation of Lebanese lands. A web of conspiracies and deals is being woven around Lebanon. Emissaries from the United States have once again appeared in the Near East: M. Armacost, deputy secretary of state, and R. Murphy, assistant secretary of state. G. Howe, head of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, has also arrived here.

SYRIAN SOLIDARITY MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW

PM011447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In Solidarity With Syrian People"]

[Text] Soviet people invariably side with the Arab peoples' just struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for lasting peace in the Near East.

This was noted on 30 October in Moscow at a public meeting to mark the International Day of Solidarity with the Syrian people.

A.S. Dzasokhov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, stressed that the course steered by Syria and the other Arab patriotic forces toward resisting the U.S.-Israeli plans in the Near East is meeting with widespread support among the international progressive public.

The speakers noted that the results of the talks between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and H. al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of Syria, were a new manifestation of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the USSR and Syria.

The meeting was attended by 'Ali al-Halabi, Syrian ambassador to the USSR.

SOVIET, SOUTH YEMENI LEADERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS

Soviet Cable

PM311101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and prime minister of the PDRY

On the 5th anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers, send you, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium, the government, and people of the PDRY cordial congratulations and best wishes.

Life convincingly confirms that this treaty reliably and effectively serves the consolidation of friendship and development of fruitful, all-around cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY. On its basis, our countries' fraternal international solidarity is expanding in the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism, for the aversion of the threat of nuclear war, and the consolidation of international security and social progress.

We express the certainty that Soviet-South Yemeni relations, based on the 1979 treaty, will continue to develop steadily and to strengthen for the benefit of both countries peoples, in the interests of securing lasting and just peace in the Near East and throughout the world.

We wish you, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, good health and happiness and the people of friendly Democratic Yemen prosperity and successes in building a new society.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

PDRY Message

PM311059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Dear Konstantin Ustinovich,

On the 5th anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and the Soviet Union, I am happy to send you, and through you, all Soviet Communists and Soviet people warm greetings from the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and the Council of Ministers. We send wishes for health and prosperity to you personally and for further progress and prosperity under the conditions of developed socialism to the friendly Soviet people.

The friendship and cooperation treaty signed 5 years ago has opened broad horizons for the further development of the relations based on the principles of internationalism between our parties, states, and peoples. It has been an outstanding milestone in the development of Soviet-South Yemeni friendship.

Life has confirmed that the treaty serves the all-around and effective development of cooperation between our countries and parties.

With a feeling of great satisfaction at the level of development achieved by friendly Soviet-South Yemeni relations, we confirm our firm determination to continue to develop and expand these relations in all fields, party, state, and public. These relations serve the common goals, which our parties anc countries are struggling to implement for the triumph of the great ideas of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.

We will continue to advance steadily along the path of consolidating the foundations of unity based on the principles of socialism, with the Soviet Union, which we regard as the main source of strength for the South Yemen and other Arab peoples in their struggle for peace and social progress.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, prime minister of the PDRY.

ISRAELI-SOUTH AFRICAN RELATIONS SCORED

PM311429 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 19 October in its First Edition carries on page 5 a 1,500-word article by I. Korneyev, candidate of historical sciences, entitled "Tel Aviv's Nuclear Fist. Secret Cooperation Between Israel and South Africa in the Manufacture of Deadly Weapons."

Korneyev begins: "It is an open secret that relations of close cooperation exist between Israel and South Africa in the most varied spheres of politics, economy, ideology, and military strategy. These states are united primarily by their fear of the national liberation movement in Africa and the Arab East and their desire to impose on Africans and Arabs the will of international imperialism, whose tools they are.

"Very close relations between the two countries have been established in the sphere of joint manufacture of nuclear weapons on the basis of South African raw materials and Israeli technology copied from the West." According to Korneyev, "the United States is hovering behind Israel and racist South Africa, seeing them as reliable defenders of its strategic interests in the region."

The remainder of the article deals with an outline of Israeli-South African cooperation in the development and manufacture of nuclear weapons, based on reports and comment by Western media and their interpretation by the author.

U.S. AID TO AFRICA SUBJECT TO 'CONDITIONS'

LD012335 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Boris Gan commentary]

[Excerpts] The American Administration hurried to take advantage of the events in Ethiopia to advertise what the West is allegedly doing for the African countries. Statements are being made one after another claiming that Western aid saves them from starvation and gives them an opportunity to prosper. It is true the United States and other Western countries do send foodstuffs, machines and equipment to Africa, but as it turns out their aid is far from being disinterested. For example, in February of this year the Reagan Administration announced its intention to increase the amount of its economic and food aid to the African countries lying south of the Sahara. But it was made clear to the recipient countries that they would receive this aid on certain political conditions that were pretty rigid. Those who were not prepared to accept them faced a prospect of receiving a considerably lesser amount of the proposed aid.

Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, and several other countries pursuing an independent foreign policy unsuitable to Washington fell victim to that discriminatory approach. Stringent political and economic conditions were put to Nigeria recently when she applied to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a loan.

The socialist countries pursue an entirely different policy in relations with the African countries, including Ethiopia. A central place of their contacts with Ethiopia is assistance in developing her agriculture. The Soviet Union has helped Ethiopia to build a network of irrigation systems which has brought water to 10,000 hectares of land. The socialist countries are helping Ethiopia to build all kinds of industrial projects. By rendering technical and other assistance to Ethiopia and other African countries, the socialist states sincerely want to help them overcome the centuries-old backwardness and become self-sufficient in terms of foodstuffs.

But all the problems of the African countries cannot be solved overnight. The inadequate development of the infrastructure there is complemented by natural calamities. But here again the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries come to their assistance. The Soviet Government has decided to send a consignment of foodstuffs, fresh-water tankers, transport planes, and helicopters to the population of the drought-stricken areas in Ethiopia. The Soviet Red Cross is making its own contribution to Ethiopia's efforts to clear up the aftermath of the drought. It has already sent 10 tons of medicine, baby food, blankets, and other prime necessity goods to that country.

KULIK ON CIA 'POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS' IN AFRICA

LD011319 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS - By TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik.

"Political assassinations", carried out by agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and their henchmen from the racist intelligence service NIS, are becoming a "norm of relations" with developing African countries for Ronald Reagan, the Ethiopian newspaper ADDIS ZEMEN writes.

The conclusion is quite justified and correct, if one recalls a lengthy chain of terrorist actions conducted by Western special services against "extreme leftist", in Washington's view, African leaders, parties and national liberation movements. In fact, the history of the United States' relations with independent Africa originates in the dirty adventure against the Congo (now Zaire), which resulted in a civil war in that country and the barbarous assassination of Africa's national hero, the Congo's first prime minister, Patrice Lumumba.

Starting from 1962, the CIA undertook several attempts to deal with the Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir whom, according to the AL-AHRAM newspaper, the Americans "could not forgive his courageous policy of confronting Israel and his intention to rally Arab countries on an anti-imperialist basis." Between 1963-1965, several plots to assassinate President Sekou Toure of Guinea were exposed. According to the newspaper HOROYA, Sekou Toure "irritated" Langley generals by his "loyalty to the idea of socialism."

THE NEW YORK TIMES testifies that in the year 1966, the CIA consulted and backed a group of army officers who overthrew Kwame Nkrumah's government in Ghana. Acting hand in glove with Salazar's PIDE secret service, CIA agents staged in 1969 a villainous murder of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Chairman Eduardo Mondlane, and in 1973 of General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) Amilcar Cabral. The Brazzaville newspaper ETUMBA wrote: "The base murder of President Marien Ngouabi of the Congo in 1977 is revenge of U.S. special services for the Congo's independent foreign policy course, for support given by the People's Republic to the National Liberation Movements in Angola and Namibia."

Faithfulness to the cause of unity of the progressive forces of Asian and African countries cost the life of AAPSO General Secretary (Yossef al-Sebai), eliminated by the CIA in 1978. The democratic regime in the Comoros Islands, which enjoyed broad popular support, was overthrown and its leader ('Ali Soualih) slain in the same year. Starting from the early eighties, it has been planned in Langley to remove the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi from the political arena. Hand in hand with racist NIS, the CIA organized the landing of white mercenaries on the Seychelles who were to assassinate its President France Albert Rene. The coup in the Seychelles had been prepared in South Africa, while money to fund it came from American sources, the Johannesburg newspaper admitted.

In 1983-1984, a series of sensational exposures was made with relation to direct involvement of the U.S. ambassador and several members of his staff, CIA agents, in a plot against the revolutionary government of Ghana, reported the Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC. The same newspaper stated that independent Tanzania is a CIA target. The Madagascar IMONGO VAOVAO published an article which at first sight seemed a detective story. The article set forth details of a crime committed by the CIA and NIS. Plotters who arrived in Madagascar from the United States and the Republic of South Africa set up a depot of explosives at a soap-making factory Savonry Tropical. They intended to use them for "mining the presidential palace and homes of members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council."

All signs indicate that CIA agents are not going to stop that, and that more crimes might be expected.

USSR BUILDS NEW ETHIOPIAN POWER STATION

LD011632 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- TASS commentator Petr Lidin writes: It has been reported from Ethiopia that the first hundreds of cubic metres of concrete have been placed at the foundation of the dam of a hydroelectric power station on the River Wabi-Shebele there, which is under construction with the Soviet Union's technical assistance.

The 152,000-kilowatt power station will be the biggest in the country and, once completed, will increase by half its power-generation potential. It was pointed out at a just-ended national seminar on natural resources in the town of Nazret that the water reservoir of the new station will make it possible to build new irrigation systems, which will help prevent the catastrophic consequences of future droughts.

The major station in Ethiopia is one of the many power-generating and industrial projects now being built in developing countries with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union. A total of 1,300 such facilities are currently under construction or planned to be built in these countries, in addition to the 1,800 economic projects already on stream.

Soviet assistance to newly-free states steadily grows in scope. Whereas in 1961 the USSR maintained economic and technical cooperation with 18 developing countries under inter-state agreements, in 1983 it cooperated with as many as 70 such countries. And the amount of assistance given to developing states has increased by 2.5 times since 1975.

Its growing scope is not the only thing that distinguishes Soviet help to developing countries. In all cases it is directed at developing the most important, key sectors of their national economies, the sectors which make it possible for a given country to achieve economic independence as soon as possible. More than half of the Soviet assistance provided to newly-free states is aimed at launching and (?arranging) the metal-making and power-generating industries of their own. The factories built in developing countries with Soviet help now annually produce more than 25 million tons of iron and steel and nine million tons of rolled stock and refine some 20 million tons of oil.

Such factories are responsible for 35 percent of the gross national output of steel in India, more than 65 percent of total steel production in Egypt and 70 percent of the domestic making of steel in Iraq. A similar picture is witnessed in the field of electric power generation. Power stations built in cooperation with the USSR account for more than half of all electric energy output in Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, and some other countries.

Another characteristic feature of the Soviet Union's cooperation with developing countries is that it is mutually advantageous and does not have any strings attached. All projects built in newly-free states with Soviet help are completely owned by these states. The USSR does not extract any profits from the factories it has helped to build. This is its important distinction from that given to newly-free countries by capitalist states. Not infrequently, so-called Western aid spells billions upon billions of dollars in debts for developing countries. Western states use factories and other facilities built with their help to rake in superprofits, by ruthlessly exploiting cheap manpower in developing countries.

PENTAGON BEGINS EXERCISES OFF AFRICA'S WEST COAST

LD011341 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] London November 1 TASS -- The Pentagon has begun naval exercises off the western coast of Africa in order to study this theatre of operations and practise in the landing of troops there from the sea. As is reported by the REUTER news agency, the official purpose of this big military operation, codenamed "West African Training Cruise," is to deploy building units for participation in local projects and to hold joint exercises together with Coast Guard forces. The Pentagon's "games," which are to last four weeks, involve the missile ship Talbot, the destroyer Thorn, the landing ship Fairfax County, as well as tank, helicopter and Marine units. The ships intend to visit the shores of the Ivory Coast, Togo, Senegal, Zaire, Gabon, Nigeria, Liberia, and a number of other countries.

The Reagan administration which has declared Africa to be an area of "vital interests of the USA," is building up American military presence on the continent and off its shores, interferes in the internal affairs of independent states in order to destabilise the situation in the region and to undermine progressive regimes. The Pentagon already has place d'arms for aggression in the western part of the Indian Ocean, in the East and the South of Africa where it uses specifically bases in Somalia, Kenya, Oman, South Africa, and on Diego Garcia Island. At present the [word indistinct] is trying to secure for itself footholds on the western coast too.

FIGHTING IN NORTHERN SOMALIA ALARMS U.S.

PM311330 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fierce Clashes"]

[Text] Paris, 29 Oct -- The situation in northern Somalia, where fierce clashes are taking place between government troops and opposition forces, has become more complex.

AFP reports from Djibouti that active combat operations are in progress near Hargeisa, the country's second largest city. Additional subunits of the Somali regular army have been transferred to Hargeisa, as well as to the city of Burao and the port of Berbera. Detachments of the opposition forces have been successful in cutting off the highways leading to these population centers. The authorities have imposed curfews in the cities. According to AFP, a number of explosions recently occurred in government institutions in Hargeisa. Political observers here point out that the deterioration of the situation in northern Somalia, especially in the vicinity of Berbera, has been extremely alarming for the U.S. Administration. That city, AFP notes, has a major airfield and a naval port, which are being urgently modernized by the United States.

U.S. PLANS TO DISRUPT NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS CITED

LD012226 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 1 TASS -- Referring to a well informed source, close to the White House, the competent Council on Hemispheric Affairs reports that a detailed scenario to frustrate national elections in Nicaragua, due to be held in a few days' time, has been drawn up at the October 30 secret meeting of the National Security Council which was chaired by President Reagan. The decision was taken to make the conservative parties, participating in the election campaign, to boycott the elections. Such a directive has already been sent from Washington to the U.S. Embassy in Managua, stresses the Council for Hemispheric Affairs.

It is planned to sharply increase American military presence in neighbouring Honduras. According to the council's data, U.S. direct armed interference would rather be carried out after January next year, if Reagan is re-elected for the second term in the presidency.

Election Boycott Fails

LD011241 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Managua November 1 TASS -- All the political parties registered with the Supreme Election Council of Nicaragua will take part in the first free and democratic elections in the country's history. This has become known here after a majority of leaders and activists of the Independent Liberal Party decided to take part in the elections.

The decision of the Independent Liberal Party is evidence of the failure of attempts made by the U.S. Embassy in Managua at disrupting the elections with the help of blackmail and bribery.

Right-wing bourgeois quarters grouped around the so-called "Democratic Coordination Commission" and the high council of the private sector both of which boycott the elections found themselves in complete isolation. Fresh evidence of that came during the national dialogue which began October 31 at the initiative of the seven political parties participating in the election process. About 30 parties, trade union federations, public and religious organisations with mass membership are involved in the national dialogue.

The Government of Nicaragua expressed support for the forum. The success of process, says a government statement, depends on the willingness of the parties to the dialogue to rally their ranks in the face of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua.

The reactionary quarters, said Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council of the Republic, are trying to boycott the commenced dialogue and in doing so to convince international public opinion that it is impossible to solve Nicaragua's domestic problems peacefully. This means playing into the hand of the Reagan administration which has taken a course toward toppling the Nicaraguan Government.

Carlos Nunez denounced the efforts of right-wing bourgeois parties to postpone the elections and said that they will be held as scheduled, i.e. November 4.

Post-Election Invasion Planned

LD020021 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Yuriy Reshetnikov Commentary]

[Text] Nicaragua has said that military aircraft attacked with rocket fire the country's capital, Managua, and other cities on Wednesday. Meanwhile a U.S. spyplane, SR-71, intruded into Nicaragua's airspace and flew over Managua creating a sonic boom which triggered widespread panic in the capital. Our observer, Yuriy Reshetnikov, has prepared this commentary:

A Nicaraguan Army spokesman charged that the incursion signalled that the United States was preparing an invasion following the American presidential election. The U.S. plane which flew over Managua on Wednesday, known as a Blackbird, is one of the most sophisticated planes in the world used for espionage work and radar and aerial reconnaissance. It is believed to be used primarily over areas requiring high level intelligence effort, and its introduction into Nicaraguan airspace apparently doesn't augur well for the country, which has been virtually under seige from U.S.-sponsored insurgents ever since the Sandinist government came to power.

Nicaraguan Army spokesman (Guillermo Gonzales) told reporters in Managua that the flight path over the capital confirmed information we have received that the Reagan administration would shortly launch an invasion against Nicaragua and El Salvador. The stepping up of U.S. aggressive actions against Nicaragua comes on the eve of the national elections in that country, which is to elect the National Assembly and the president. The United States is apparently hoping to provoke an escalation of military activities and sabotage against the Sandinist government in an effort to disrupt the electoral process in the country. Opposition candidates, given an equal chance to run for the highest public offices in Nicaragua, through U.S. intervention, have been effectively intimidated into boycotting the elections, and several Sandinist candidates were kidnapped by the contras. Although they were subsequently released, the message they received was clear enough, and that is: Whatever the outcome of the elections, the Sandinist supporters are not likely to be left in peace. If anything, the Sunday national elections may in fact mark the beginning of stepped up activities to undermine the country's government.

meanwhile, U.S. planes and patrol boats have recently mounted what appears to be a virtual blockade of Nicaragua. This week a Bulgarian merchant vessel was surrounded many times by American gunboats, and other ships arriving from Europe have been subjected to dangerous overflights by U.S. aircraft in an apparent effort to terrify the crews. Somehow, Washington claims a right to inspect the incoming vessels and find about their contents. Imagine Nicaragua claiming the same right from its neighbors, such as inspecting what the United States is shipping to Honduras, a country right on Nicaragua's borders used by Washington as a staging area for acts of aggression against Nicaragua. And finally, Nicaragua's elections come 2 days before the presidential elections in the United States. In view of the efforts mounted by Washington to undermine the electoral process in Nicaragua, it would be perhaps logical to inquire how the United States would like Managua to reciprocate along the same lines.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS SPY PLANE CRASH IN EL SALVADOR

PM311339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA "Press Service" report under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "End of Spy Raid"]

[Text] A U.S. spy aircraft with a crew of four has crashed in El Salvador near the capital. This involuntary revelation of U.S. interference in that Latin American country's internal affairs was so serious that the Department of State was obliged to make an official statement. It said that the aircraft was in El Salvador's airspace to collect intelligence for the Duarte government and that the dead crew members were CIA staffers.

The recognition of the latter fact is official confirmation that U.S. citizens in the service of the U.S. Government are in fact taking part in hostilities against the Salvadoran patriots. It was known even earlier that the U.S. military "advisers" and "instructors" do not, to put it mildly, altogether strictly adhere to the restrictions imposed upon them by their functions.

They actually take part in punitive operations against the patriots. Cases frequently occur in which "advisers" are discovered carrying weapons where they have absolutely no authority to be. But what becomes known to journalists is only a small part of the United States' actual operations in El Salvador. Now, having been cornered, the Department of State has admitted that, in addition to sending "advisers," Washington is engaging in more serious business in that country.

The new revelation of the CIA's activity in Central America adds fuel to the fire of the scandal caused when the document prepared by that department under the heading "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Warfare" or, more simply, of a manual of political terrorism for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, was made public.

U.S. PLANS SURVEILLANCE CENTER IN CARIBBEAN

LD011009 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Georgetown November 1 TASS -- The United States is planning to establish a major military surveillance and communication center on the island of Saint Vincent in the Caribbean, the Magazine CARIBBEAN INSIGHT reports. According to the magazine, a group of U.S. experts has already visited Saint Vincent to choose a site of the proposed center.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ PRAISES NEW USSR AGREEMENT

LD012147 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast; special correspondent Georgiy Zubkov report from Havana]

[Excerpts] A plant producing combines for harvesting sugarcane, a space communications station, a thermal power station, one of the biggest textile combines in Latin America, nickel and metallurgical industry plants; 170 enterprises and industrial installations have been built in Cuba with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

An interview has been granted to Soviet television by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. [Vice President of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba]

[Begin Rodriguez recording in Spanish fading into Russian translation] The new USSR-Cuban agreement is a long-term program for deepening and expanding Soviet-Cuban cooperation in the basic areas of national economy, agriculture and industry, and primarily in such leading spheres as machine-building and electronics. This defines the enormous significance that the new agreement, signed by Comrades Tikhonov and Fidel Castro has for the future of the Cuban people. I want to express profound satisfaction at the results of the joint work we have carried out and at the signing of the agreement within the framework of the process of integrating the economies of the countries of the socialist community. [end recording]

'INEVITABLE COLLAPSE' OF PINOCHET REGIME PREDICTED

LD020816 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 2 Nov 84

["PRAVDA: No One and Nothing Will Save the Agonizing Regime" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA in a commentary headlined "The Day of Protest" analyses the situation in Chile where the dictatorial regime "is being shaken by the vigorous actions of masses of people from north to south".
Having pointed out that the military authorities of Chile have imposed the toughest censorship of mass media, forbidding the press as well radio and television to report what is happening in the country, PRAVDA writes: "This alone indicates how great is the Pinochet regime leaders' fear of the people and how strongly the earth is shaking under their feet".

The eleventh day of protest against the military-fascist dictatorship was observed on October 29, the newspaper reports. On October 30 the country was paralysed by the national strike. To put an end to poverty, hunger, repressions and suffering of the people were the demands with which working people, trade and transport workers, and students went on strike.

The special importance of the strike is that that was the first national strike over the eleven years of the dictatorship's rule, PRAVDA stresses. And it was held under pronounced political slogans: Immediate resignation of the dictator, repeal of the repressive laws, return to democracy, the release of political prisoners, and the carrying out of immediate economic and social reforms.

The confrontation of the masses and the dictatorship has assumed acute forms, the commentary goes on. Barricades were set up in a number of blocks in Santiago. Clashes between the demonstrators and police continued for several hours. Police used bullets and tear-gas grenades against the demonstrators. Three were killed. Hundreds of people were arrested. Up to 140 trade union activists have been banished to a concentration camp in the country's north.

U.S. ruling circles are hurrying to the aid of the dictatorship. The State Department declared that it is deeply concerned over the situation in Chile and thoroughly analyses how the latest developments in that country may affect American interests in order to react accordingly.

For its part, the dictatorial regime intends to bring down new cruel reprisals on people who uphold the right to human existence. But no one and nothing will save the agonising regime. Its inevitable collapse is approaching, PRAVDA writes in conclusion.

VISITING ARGENTINE GOVERNORS MEET WITH PRESS

LD011949 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1658 GMT 1 Nov 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] The visit by a delegation of Argentine provincial governers to our country continues. At a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held in Moscow, Leopoldo Bravo, a member of the delegation, said: The composition of our delegation, which includes governers of several provinces and representatives of various Argentine political parties, is evidence of the democratic process taking place in the country. This is not my first visit to the Soviet Union, and I can say that, like the other members of the delegation, I am struck by the immense successes of your country in all spheres of life -- social, economic, and cultural -- and by the achievements in industry and agriculture.

From talks we have had with state leaders and with ordinary workers at industrial enterprises and on kolkhozes, we have learned many new things about your country. The main thing I would like to note is the ardent aspiration of the Soviet people for peace. Our delegation sent a letter to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, who in his reply wished us success and asked us to convey very best wishes to President Alfonsin and to the Argentine people. We consider our meetings in the USSR Supreme Soviet, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the Moscow City Soviet, and the State Committee for Economic Relations as very important and useful. We are firmly convinced that the Soviet Union, like Argentina, is interested in the further development and expansion of ties between our countries. The Argentine governers then answered many questions from journalists.

USSR CITIZENSHIP RESTORED TO STALIN'S DAUGHTER

LD021234 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, November 2 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in accordance with Articles 19 and 21 of the USSR Law on Citizenship, has considered and complied with a request made by S.I. Alliluyeva [Stalin's daughter], who has returned to Moscow, for restoring her to the citizenship of the USSR as well as for granting Soviet citizenship to Alliluyeva's daughter Olga.

ROUTINE SESSION OF CPSU POLITBURO REPORTED

PM021323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its regular session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has discussed a proposal by the Lenin and State Prizes Committee and the AUCCTU on the award of USSR state prizes for 1984 for outstanding achievements in work to front-ranking performers in all-union socialist competition.

Prizes have been awarded to a large group of workers, kolkhoz farmers, team leaders, and foremen who have made the most weighty contribution to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan, to ensuring growth in production efficiency, the saving of raw materials and other materials, and improving the quality of manufactured output.

A proposal on the award of USSR state prizes in the fields of science and technology, literature and the arts, and architecture was examined. The leading achievements in the development of the country's technology, science, and culture, as well as in preparing textbooks for higher educational establishments, technical colleges, and secondary schools have been recognized by the award of these prizes.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the award of state prizes will be published in the press.

The Politburo session examined the work experience of the Belgorod Oblast party organization in raising the effective utilization of feed resources for stockbreeding, and reducing the consumption of grain for forage. It was noted that party, administrative, and economic bodies of Belgorod Oblast have done much work in recent years to ensure the output of stockbreeding produce to the volume planned and with less consumption of concentrated feed. Crops with a higher yield, primarily corn, perennial grasses, and root-crops have been more widely sown to feed. A base for storing forage supplies has been created.

Refitting existing feed shops with highly productive equipment has been carried out at many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, including all major hog-breeding enterprises, enabling quality feed-mix to be prepared, and on this basis, a considerable portion of grain forage for animal feed to be replaced by a quantity of gree, coarse, and succulent feed that is equally nutritious.

On the basis of introducing waste-free technology, the reprocessing of food and other waste for use as feed has been organized in all regions. In the oblast, the production of stockbreeding produce is constantly growing and state plans for their purchase are being fulfilled.

Having approved this positive experience, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo stressed that ensuring the rational use of feed, the maximum drawing up of additional reserves to increase forage supplies, and reducing grain expenditure for the purpose of feed have great importance for the state in general. The efforts of party, administrative, and economic bodies on site, of machine-builders manufacturing equipment for stockbreeding and feed production, and of all ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex, and workers and kolkhoz and sovkhoz farmers should be concentrated on solving this task.

Taking into consideration the directions of the CPSU Central Committee October 1984 Plenum, the Politburo supported the measures worked out by the USSR Council of Ministers on further development of agriculture and land reclamation in Volgograd Oblast and Stavropol Kray, and on strengthening the material-technical base of the agro-industrial complex here and stepping up the production of all the main types of farming and stockbreeding produce.

The results of talks between Comrades Chernenko, Romanov, and Tikhonov and Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, who discussed basic questions of the further development of relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP and between the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic, were examine, and approved. The Politburo noted that Soviet-Mongolian cooperation, which meets the interests of the peoples of both countries, will be developed consistently and undeviatingly, enabling the further strengthening of the cohesion of the socialist community and a successful solution to the tasks of socialist economic integration.

Certain other questions of our country's economic and sociocultural life, and of strengthening friendship with the fraternal socialist countries, the maintenance of peace, and a lessening of international tension were also discussed at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

REPORT ON USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

PM311301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 84 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin on 24 October. The session participants received the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum's decisions with profound satisfaction. The session noted that the plenum's decisions and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speech by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on further developing the country's economy, on the basic guidelines for intensifying agricultural production, and enhancing the role of land reclamation in the steady buildup of the food stock are a weighty contribution to the development and concretization of the party's economic strategy at the present stage. The effective measures formulated by the CPSU Central Committee to ensure a steady increase in the production of arable farming and stockraising output are a convincing example of a truly Leninist approach to the resolution of the responsible and complex problems facing the party and the country.

The plenum set the soviets important tasks. Together with economic organs, they are called upon to take the necessary measures aimed at implementing the CPSU Central Committee's decision on improving land reclamation and organizing the construction of water resources facilities and to step up the monitoring of the effectiveness of capital investments and the reduction in the time taken to build and commission production capacities.

Special attention is being given to ensuring comprehensive construction on the newly assimilated lands including the provision of ancillary agricultural facilities, road building, and the prompt commissioning of housing, children's institutions, and cultural and consumer facilities. The confidence was expressed that soviets will make every effort to steadfastly implement the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum's decisions and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium heard the USSR Council of Ministers' report on the results of the examination of the suggestions and remarks made by USSR Supreme Soviet deputies at the 8th session of the 10th USSR Supreme Soviet during the discussion of the USSR Draft Law "On Labor Collectives and the Enhancement of Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Establishments, and Organizations" and of the proposals submitted during the discussion of this draft law by the public. The session noted that administrative organs have done much work to implement the suggestions and remarks in question. The labor collective law is becoming increasingly embedded in life and is exerting a growing influence on production management and people's education.

At the same time, the session stressed that the law on labor collectives is still not working fully everywhere. Certain enterprises, institutions, and organizations are making insufficient use of the masses' creative initiative and activeness in resolving questions of intensifying production, introducing scientific and technical achievements and advanced experience, and increasing discipline and organization. The need was indicated to focus the efforts of economic organs and labor collectives on the unconditional fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges, making use to this end of the broad opportunities provided by the Law on Labor Collectives.

There was then an examination of the question of compliance in the Belorussian SSR with the requirements of legislation regarding social security provision for Great Patriotic War participants and the granting to them of the prescribed benefits. The report on this question was delivered by I.Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The second report of the Chambers' Commissions on Health Care and Social Security was delivered by Deputy I.A. Gashkov. Both reports gave a detailed analysis of the work being done by the republic's soviets to implement the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the party and state on improving the material and domestic conditions of Great Patriotic War participants and the families of deceased servicemen. It was noted that the activity of the republic's soviet organs and public organizations aimed at increasing the attention paid to war and labor veterans has been stepped up in connection with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of Belorussia's liberation from the fascist German invaders and the preparation for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Specific measures are being implemented to further improve social security provision for Great Patriotic War participants and the families of deceased servicemen and partisans. Soviets, ministries and departments, military commissariats, and trade union organs are monitoring the execution of the law's requirements in this sphere and are taking measures to increase the role of war veterans in production and social life and in the ideological-political, patriotic, and internationalist education of young people. War veterans' living conditions and medical and consumer services are being improved consistently. There is increasingly broad introduction of the experience of advanced farms in the social security provision within kolkhozes for kolkhoz members who are war and labor veterans and for the families of deceased servicemen and partisans. Forms of sponsorship assistance to the war disabled and to the widows and parents of deceased servicemen are being improved.

At the same time the session noted that Great Patriotic War participants' needs for improved housing conditions and medical, trade, and consumer services are still not being fully met and that not all war disabled who need motor transport are being provided with it.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to improve local soviets' work in further improving the material and domestic conditions of Great Patriotic War veterans and to be guided in this by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War" and by the experience that has been accumulated.

The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and local ispolkoms are instructed to eliminate the present shortcomings and take measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the requirements of the law on social security for war veterans, to implement measures aimed at further improving the housing and domestic conditions for those Great Patriotic War participants and the families of deceased servicemen and partisans in need of this; to take measures to further improve the organization of in-patient medical and medicinal aid and increase the effectiveness of health care work and to step up the monitoring of war veterans' medical service; to make fuller use of the existing potential and internal reserves in organizing preferential services for war veterans and to expand the sphere of home services provided to the war disabled and the widows and mothers of deceased servicemen and partisans.

The Presidium instructed the AUCCTU to look for further opportunities for more fully satisfying the needs of Great Patriotic War disabled and participants as regards sanatorium passes.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the question of the Kazakh SSR soviets' political-educational and mass cultural work in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. A report was delivered by B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Deputy A.S. Kulenov, director of the V.I. Lenin Lead and Zinc Combine in Ust-Kamenogorsk, spoke on behalf of a group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies who have acquainted themselves directly with the situation in the republic. The report and the speeches of those participating in the session noted that the republic's soviets, exercising the authority granted them by the USSR and Kazakh SSR Constitutions, and taking guidance from party organs, are doing considerable political-educational and mass cultural work among the population aimed at implementing the party's decisions, successfully fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, and increasing working people's communist convictions and political activeness. The soviets' educational work takes account of the particular features of different groups of the population and their multinational composition and in close cooperation with trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations.

Measures are being taken to improve the running of cultural and sports establishments. Over 230 cultural and sports complexes have been organized in the republic. Soviets have begun doing more active educational work at neighborhood level.

At the same time, the session drew attention to the fact that there are shortcomings and unused reserves in soviets' political-educational and mass cultural work. Many soviets and their organs do not always manage in their activity to fully link educational work with the solution of questions of economic and sociocultural building. Many soviets are not showing the requisite exactingness toward the leaders of subordinate organs for the state of educational work in labor collectives and lack persistence in expanding the network and consolidating the material base of cultural and educational establishments and sports facilities by means of pooling the resources of enterprises and organizations. Work with the cadres of those establishments is in need of major improvement. There is still a high level of crime in the republic. The campaign against drunkenness and people who avoid socially useful labor is not being conducted effectively enough.

In the resolution that has been adopted the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's local soviets, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, to direct all their organizational and political-educational work toward achieving the targets for economic and social development in 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. They must strive to ensure that educational work is closely linked with life and more effective. Soviets and their executive and administrative organs are instructed to increase the responsibility of leaders of enterprises, institutions, and organizations for the state of educational work in labor collectives and the resolution of socio-economic tasks. They are advised to step up the leadership of the public education, cultural, and sports establishments located in soviets' territory. They are to ensure the consistent implementation of the basic guidelines of the general education and vocational school reform and the further improvement of students' political, labor, and moral education. They are to disseminate more widely the best experience of the work of cultural and sports complexes in educational and health work. They must show greater concern for consolidating the facilities of cultural and sports establishments irrespective of their departmental subordination, and for staffing them with skilled cadres. The republic's local soviets are instructed to comprehensively improve political-educational and mass cultural work among the population in their places of residence, in hostels, urban residential districts, remote population centers, and seasonal pasturage areas. More concern must be shown for young people's labor and moral tempering and their internationalist and military-patriotic education. More active work must be done to strengthen the friendship and fraternity of the USSR's people. Various relics of the past, outmoded customs, and manifestations of alien ideology and morality must be resolutely combated.

Soviets' attention was drawn to the need to persistently enhance the educational significance of soviet sessions and ispolkom and standing commission meetings. They are to develop criticism and self-criticism more boldly, involve working people more actively in the work of soviets and their organs, extend the practice of involving labor collectives in the preliminary discussion of the draft decisions of soviets and their ispolkoms, see that reports and speeches by the leaders of ispolkoms, ispolkom sections, and administrations, and by deputies are regularly delivered at labor collectives and to electors, and step up the monitoring by accountable organs of the fulfillment of decisions and electors' instructions. Emphasis was laid on soviets' obligation to steadfastly improve work in the examination of citizens' suggestions, statements, and complaints, to take firm measures to consolidate socialist legality and law and order, to step up the campaign against crime, drunkeness, and other antisocial phenomena, and to increase the effectiveness of propaganda on the law and citizens' legal education.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium also examined questions connected with the holding of the next USSR Supreme Soviet session and certain other questions of state life.

PRAVDA REPORT ON LAND RECLAMATION DECISION

PM011350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 84 First Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On the Long-Term Program of Land Reclamation and Improving Efficiency in the Use of Reclaimed Land With a View to Steadily Building Up the Country's Food Stocks."

The resolution notes that as a result of the consistent implementation of the measures worked out by the party and the government to extensively develop land reclamation, great work has been done in the country to commission irrigated and drained land, which is a reliable factor in increasing the production of agricultural products and reducing the influence of unfavorable natural and climatic condition on farming. Large irrigated farming areas have been created in the Volga region, the North Caucasus, the southern Ukraine, and Moldavia. Large-scale land reclamation work is under way in the Central Asian republics, the Transcaucasus, and Kazakhstan. Work to drain waterlogged land in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, the Polesye, the Baltic republics, and the Far East is under way on a broad front. The total area of irrigated and drained land has reached 33 million hectares.

The proportion of farming output obtained from reclaimed land has considerably increased. All cotton and rice, two-thirds of the vegetables, around one-half of the fruit and grapes, and one-fourth of the coarse and succulent feed are produced on this land. The proportion of plant-growing output obtained from reclaimed land as a percentage of the total volume produced in the public sector grew from 20 percent in 1965 to 34 percent in 1983.

At the same time, the resolution notes that the great potential of irrigated and drained land for obtaining high, stable yields of agricultural crops is not yet being fully exploited, and the capital investment and material and technical resources channeled into land reclamation are not producing the necessary returns.

On a number of farms, agricultural crop yields from reclaimed land remain extremely low. Mineral fertilizers are not applied to crops in sufficient quantities on these lands. Appropriate varieties of agricultural crops are lacking. Many farms with large areas of irrigated and drained land are not fully supplied with the necessary agrcultural and land reclamation equipment. Improvements are required in the structure of sown areas on improved land.

Dissipation of capital investment is permitted in land reclamation construction, normative construction schedules are not adhered to, the volume of work on the technical improvement of land reclamation systems is growing only slowly, and there are lags in ancillary construction on farms opening up new reclaimed land.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers stress that the consistent implementation of the Food Program requires that land reclamation be raised to a qualitatively new level and that better use be made of its potential for increasing the output of agricultural products and raising the stability of farming. The experience that has been amassed, the production base that has been created, and the presence of stable collectives of land reclamation workers make it possible to resolve more complex and larger-scale tasks in developing this sphere.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers consider the further development of land reclamation and increased efficiency in the utilization of reclaimed land to be a most important statewide task in building up the country's food stocks.

It is deemed necessary to implement a system of measures ensuring:

The efficient use of irrigated and drained land and the further comprehensive development of land reclamation via the creation of major new tracts of improved land, the performance of soil improvement work, and the creation of a production and social base for farms opening up reclaimed land;

Increases in the 12th 5-Year Plan in production of the main types of plant growing products on irrigated and drained land on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state agricultural enterprises, raising by 1990 the production of grain on these lands up 32.3 million metric tons, including 9.1 million metric tons of corn, production of feed to 80 million metric tons of feed units, and production of vegetables on irrigated land to 22.5 million metric tons;

The commissioning in 1986-1990 via state capital investments of 3.34 million hectares of irrigated land and 3.6 million hectares of drained land, the implementation of work to improve the technical status of existing irrigation systems over an area of 5.55 million hectares, the implementation of soil improvement work on land not requiring drainage over an area of 8.3 million hectares, and the construction and modernization of main agricultural water pipelines over a total lergth of 15.85 million km;

The expansion of the area of irrigated land to 30-32 million hectares and of the area of drained land to 19-21 million hectares by the year 2000, bringing the production of grain on these lands up to 55-60 million metric tons, including 18-20 million metric tons of corn, and production of feed up to 115-125 million metric tons of feed units;

The redistribution in 1986-2000 of water resources in the interests of the national economy;

And the rational and economical utilization of water resources, the preservation of surface and ground water from depletion and pollution, the prevention of damage caused to fauna and particularly to fish stocks by the implementation of land reclamation measures, and the preservation of swampland and other territories of great ecological significance.

A ceiling of R50.4 billion on capital investment in land reclamation and the agricultural opening up of reclaimed land has been set for 1986-1990 within the limits of the ceiling on capital investment in the development of the whole range of agricultural operations.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers resolution devotes special attention to measures ensuring highly efficient use of reclaimed land.

Communist Party Central Committees and union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment For Agriculture [goskomselkhoztekhnika], local party and soviet organs, agroindustrial associations, agricultural and water resources organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state agricultural enterprises have been instructed:

To ensure as a matter or priority that high returns are obtained over the next few years from existing and newly introduced irrigated and drained land on the basis of ameliorations in the land reclamation status of the land, improvements in the operation of water resources systems, the introduction of industrial techniques and intensive farming systems, a programmed buildup of agricultural crop yields, the assimilation of scientifically-validated crop rotations, the use of progressive forms of labor organization, and the full supply of mineral fertilizers and the necessary agricultural equipment to farms with reclaimed land;

To step up work to create new agricultural crop varieties and hybrids which respond to irrigation and meet the demands of industrial techniques and to introduce into production disease-and pest-resistant varieties and hybrids of: corn with a potential yield of 120-130 quintals per hectare, rice with a potential yield of 60-80 quintals, and millet with a potential yield of 35-40 quintals.

To devote special attention to the creation of early and main [srednespedlyy] hybrids of corn and high-yield varieties of perennial grasses, vegetables, cucurbits, fruit and berry crops, and grapes. To elaborate and introduce techniques for different zones of the country, making it possible to cultivate two or three feed crop harvests a year and obtain 10-15 metric tons of feed units per hectare;

To basically complete by 1990 work on capital planning, improving the land reclamation status of existing irrigated land, and restructuring irrigation systems and improving their water supply;

And to expand work to carry out soil improvement measures, to get rid of uneven field perimeters, to lime acid soil, and to ameliorate agricultural land in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, the Far East, the Polesye, and the Belorussian, Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian SSR's in order to increase feed and grain production.

A proposal by union republic councils of ministers to grow agricultural crops with programmed harvests on an area of 6.49 million hectares of irrigated land by 1990 was accepted.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences were instructed to work out and ratify in 1985, together with union republic councils of ministers, normatives for supplying farms with the tractors, trucks, cultivators, and harvesters necessary for cultivating agricultural crops with programmed harvests. They must ensure that kolkhozes and sovkhozes are allocated agricultural equipment and transportation in accordance with the established normatives.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources were instructed to ensure that mineral fertilizers are allocated to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state agricultural enterprises in quantities of not less than 330-350 kg (of active material) per hectare of irrigated land.

The training and retraining in departmental education and training combines and secondary vocational and technical colleges of the necessary numbers of sprinkler machine operators, pumping station operators, and other mass vocation cadres for work on reclaimed land must be organized in 1985-1990 together with the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture were instructed to ensure the supervision of the land reclamation status of irrigated and drained agricultural land and the implementation of the necessary measures to prevent the salinization of land and swamp formation and, in coordination with the USSR Central Statistical Administration, to annually record on 1 November the land reclamation status of irrigated and drained land on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state agricultural enterprises.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, and the Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry must ensure that repairs and technical servicing of internal farm land reclamation networks, hydrotechnical installations, pumping stations, sprinklers, and irrigation devices are carried out on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state agricultural enterprises and that operational planning and other agricultural land reclamation measures on irrigated and drained land are carried out in the volumes determined annually on the basis of an inspection of land reclamation systems.

Union republic councils of ministers must include volumes of work to repair interfarm and intrafarm land reclamation systems among the indicators of the annual plans of economic and social development for 1986-1990.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture were instructed, with the participation of union republic councils of ministers, to elaborate, and the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab were instructed to ratify in 1985, norms for the expenditure of materials, cable articles, and spares for the repair and operation of land reclamation systems, hydrotechnical installations, and agricultural water supply projects, and to make provision in the draft plans for placing the aforesaid material and technical resources at the disposal of union republic councils of ministers and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources in accordance with the established norms.

The resolution defines the main directions for the further development of land reclamation through the year 2000 and tasks in implementing the long-term program in the union republics.

Communist Party Central Committees, union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, local party and soviet organs, agro-industrial associations, and agricultural and water resources organizations were instructed:

To ensure the further expansion of irrigated and drained land in order to develop feed production as a leading direction in the utilization of reclaimed land, to increase production on these lands of grain -- mainly corn -- industrial crops, vegetables, fruit, and grapes, and to create a guaranteed seed production base for corn, afalfa, sugar beet, and soybeans;

To basically complete by 1990 the construction of irrigation and drainage systems in order to create a stable feed base at large stockraising complexes and zones of guaranteed vegetable and early potato production around large cities and industrial centers;

To create stable grain corn production zones on irrigated land in the North Caucasus, the southern Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, the Central Asian republics, and the Transcaucasus, and to increase millet production on irrigated land in the Volga region and the Kazakh SSR;

And to implement as a matter of priority the modernization of the existing rice irrigation systems in the North Caucasus, the lower Volga, Maritime Kray, the southern Ukraine, and Central Asia.

It is planned to bring the area of irrigated and drained land in the RSFSR up to 10-11 million hectares and 8-8.5 million hectares, respectively. Stockraising's needs for coarse and succulent feed are to be fully met by expanding sowings of perennial grasses and soybeans on irrigated land. Zones of commodity production of grain corn are to be created on the irrigated land of the North Caucasus and the lower Volga. The creation of specialized farms producing early and heat-loving vegetables and cucurbits in Astrakhan and Volgograd Oblasts is to be continued. Preferential development of land irrigation in the Volga-Don, Rostov-Krasnodar, and Volga-Chogray canal zones and the Zavolzhye Steppe and the further development of land reclamation in Siberia and the Far East are to be ensured. The construction of the Aley and Burlinskoye irrigation systems in Altay Kray and the South Omsk irrigation system with a hydraulic engineering system and reservoir on the Irtysh River in Omsk Oblast is to be completed.

In the Ukrainian SSR, the area of irrigated and drained land is to be brought up to 4-4.2 million hectares and 3.9-4.0 million hectares, respectively.

The proportion of sowings of grain corn on irrigated land in the republic's southern oblasts is to be considerably increased. Irrigated land is to be utilized more extensively to create a stable feed base in stockraising and to increase the production of vegetables and cucurbits. The construction of the Kakhovskaya, Pervomayskaya, Serogozskaya, Danube-Dnestr, and Priazovskaya irrigation systems is to be continued and the commissioning of irrigated land in the north Crimean canal zone is to be ensured. The priority work to open up the waterlogged land of the Ukrainian Polesye is to be completed. The land reclamation status of irrigated land is to be improved. Construction of projects for the redistribution of water resources in the republic's southern oblasts is to be commenced.

In the Belorussian SSR, the area of drained and irrigated land is to be brought up to 3-3.2 million hectares and 0.3-0.4 million hectares, respectively. The opening up of the lands of the Polessye depression is to be basically completed and a range of work to construct flood defense installations for agricultural land is to be carried out. The area of land with two-way regulation of the water-air regime is to be increased.

In the Uzbek SSR, it is planned to bring the area of irrigated land up to 5-5.5 million hectares. Work to improve the land reclamation status of irrigated land is to be considerably expanded and sowings of grain corn and perennial grasses in cotton and alfalfa crop rotations and the commodity production of early vegetables, cucurbits, fruit, and table varieties of grapes are to be increased. The comprehensive opening up of the Karshinskaya and Dzhizakskaya steppes and the Karaulbazar and Kizilinskiy irrigation tracts is to be continued. Measures to improve water distribution on the Amu-Darya River are to be implemented.

In the Kazakh SSR, the area of irrigated land is to be brought up to 3-3.5 million hectares. The zones of grain corn, sugar beet, and feed production are to be expanded. The necessary work to modernize irrigation systems, primarily rice irrigation systems, is to be carried out. Work to irrigate and open up the lands of the Akdala and Tashutkulskiy tracts and to construct irrigation systems on the basis of the Irtysh-Karaganda canal is to be completed. The construction of agricultural grouped water pipelines is to be continued.

In the Georgian SSR, the area of irrigated land is to be expanded to 0.65-0.67 million hectares. The drainage and opening up of the lands of the Kolkhida depression and the construction of the Tskhnarskoye and Birkiani reservoirs is to be completed. The production of corn, feed, grapes, fruit products, and citrus fruit on irrigated land is to be increased.

In the Azerbaijan SSR, the area of irrigated land is to be expanded to 1.4-1.6 million hectares. It is planned to further increase production of grain, feed, fruit, and grapes on this land. The volume of work to improve land reclamation and modernize the main Shirvanskiy and main Milskiy reservoirs is to be increased and the construction of the Shamkhor canal and the lower Akera reservoir is to be ensured.

In the Lithuanian SSR, land reclamation work to drain waterlogged land is to be basically completed, the area of drained land is to be brought up to 2.9-3 million hectares, and work on the technical improvement of irrigation systems is to be continued. Yields of grain crops are to be increased and the production of potatoes and feed on reclaimed land is to be stepped up.

In the Moldavian SSR, the area of irrigated land is to be brought up to 0.7-0.8 million hectares. It is planned to considerably increase production on this land of corn, feed, vegetables, and fruit. Irrigation systems using progressive methods of watering orchards and vineyards are to be created. The construction of irrigation systems which draw their water from Lake Yalpug is to be continued in the Chugur-Kubolta interfluvial area and the Kaushani tract.

A range of measures to redistribute water resources on the republic's territory is to be implemented and the construction of the Danube-Nisporeny canal is to be commenced.

In the Latvian SSR, the area of drained land is to be brought up to 1.9-2 million hectares. The production of grain, feed, and potatoes on this land is to be stepped up and their yields are to be increased. The modernization of obsolete irrigation systems will be completed in the next few years.

In the Kirghiz SSR, the area of irrigated land is to be expanded to 1.1-1.2 million hectares and a stable feed base for the development of sheep farming is to be created. The further construction of irrigation systems in the Chui valley is to be implemented in order to increase the production of sugar beet and alfalfa seeds. Work to construct tobacco-growing sovkhozes in Osh Oblast is to be accelerated.

In the Tajik SSR, the area of irrigated land is to be brought up to 0.8-0.9 million hectares. The opening up of land in the Dangara steppe, the Beshkent valley, and the Kizilinskiy tract is to be continued. The construction of the lower Kafirnigan and Bonzhuanskoye reservoirs is to be implemented and work to restructure irrigation systems is to be expanded.

In the Armenian SSR, the area of irrigated land is to be brought up to 0.4-0.47 million hectares. Work to develop land reclamation in the Ararat valley and the Akhuryan River valley is to be continued. A range of water resources work to increase the water supply to irrigated land in the Razdan River basin is to be carried out. The construction of the Kapskoye and Yevgard reservoirs is to be completed. The production of grapes and fruit on irrigated land is to be increased and a stable base for feed production is to be created.

In the Turkmen SSR, the area of irrigated land is to be brought up to 1.3-1.4 million hectares on the basis of the Karakum canal and the Tashauz branch of the Tyuya-Muyun canal. Work to desalinate irrigated land and to improve the technical status of existing irrigation systems is to be carried out. The production of fine-fiber cotton is to be stepped up and its yield is to be increased.

In the Estonian SSR, the area of drained land is to be brought up to 0.65-0.7 hectares. Main attention is to be focused on raising yields and increasing gross harvests of grain and feed crops on reclaimed land. The modernization of land reclamation systems is to be completed.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers were instructed to implement measures between 1986 and the year 2000 to redistribute water resources in the interests of the national economy and to use part of the flow of northern and Siberian rivers and the Danube River to irrigate land in the central and southern regions of the country, the Transural region, and western Siberia, bearing in mind that:

The construction of first stage installations for the transfer of part of the flow of northern rivers and lakes into the Volga River basin at a rate of 5.8 cubic km per year and the transfer of part of the flow of the Volga into the Don, Kuban, and Terek River basins (the construction of the Volga-Don, Rostov-Krasnodar, and Volga-Chogray canals) and of installations to deliver water from the Ob to the Karasuk River and Lake Chany is to be completed;

The creation of the Danube-Dnepr canal water resources complex is to be embarked upon and the construction of the Dnepr-Bug hydraulic engineering system is to be completed;

And the formulation of the project for the construction of a Siberia-Central Asia canal is to be completed.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, and union republic councils of ministers were instructed to elaborate and implement in 1986-2000 a range of measures to accelerate scientific and technical progress in land reclamation aimed at using irrigated and drained land and water resources efficiently, at increasing labor productivity in irrigation and the construction of land reclamation systems, and at saving material, raw material, fuel, and energy resources, bearing in mind the need to ensure.

The further development of overhead irrigation via the use of new large-area [shikrokozakhvatnyy] machines and the comprehensive mechanization of surface irrigation;

The expansion of the construction of drop, synchronized pulse, and crown [nadkronnyy] irrigation systems, closed irrigation systems using reinforced concrete conduits and asbestos cement and plastic pipes, and drainage systems with plastic drains and modular [blochno-komplektnyy] booster pumping stations with monoblock deep-well pumps;

The development of the automated control of water resources systems according to agricultural meteorology parameters using microprocessor equipment and microcomputers and the expansion of the use of information consultation [informatsionno-sovetuyushchiye] systems and telemetric information gathering systems;

The creation of automated systems to control the water resources complexes in the basins of the most important rivers in the southern European part of the country and Central Asia and of specialized services for their operation;

And the further mechnization of water resources construction and repair and operational work by expanding the use of highly productive continuous-process equipment, concrete-laying complexes, trenchless drain-laying machines, large fully prefabricated modules, and new methods of work organization and production.

The V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to ensure the further development of scientific research work on land reclamation questions and the use of reclaimed land. The attention of scientific research institutes is to be focused on the elaboration and introduction of industrial techniques of agricultural crop cultivation on reclaimed land, land reclamation systems using mechanized irrigation and automated water distribution and metering, the techniques and means of the comprehensive regulation of the water salt regime of soil on reclaimed land, and the preparation of proposals for the rational and economical use of water resources, their protection from pollution and depletion, and the territorial redistribution of river flows.

The resolution defines measures to strengthen the material and technical base for the implementation of land reclamation work. It is planned to deliver in 1986-1990 35,000 excavators, 32,000 bulldozers, 10,000 K-700 tractors, 4,400 tractors of the 10 metric ton haulage class and above, 22,000 scrapers, more than 11,000 stump pullers and brush cutters, 6,300 truck cranes, and other equipment to meet the needs of water resources construction, the operation of land reclamation systems, the construction of agricultural water supply projects, and the implementation of soil improvement work. It is planned to deliver in the 12th 5-Year Plan powerful excavation equipment, Belaz-540 trucks, rotary upright pumps, and other specialized equipment to build major canals and installations. The target has been set of increasing output of frontal and rotary action sprinklers to 4,450 units per year by 1990.

The resolution defines targets for the relevant ministries and departments relating to the elaboration and assimilation of series production of the new machines and equipment needed to carry out land reclamation work and to ensure the repair and operation of water resources systems. It is planned, in particular, to create and produce a new land reclamation chassis, powerful drain-laying machines, scrapers, cultivators, canal dredging equipment, stump pullers, rotary pumps, disk gates, sprinklers, irrigation equipment, and various types of water metering devices.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has been instructed to ensure the development of capacity to produce polymer drainage pipes with a view to increasing production of them to 180,000 per year by 1990. The USSR Gosplan must provide for the allocation of the necessary quantities of polymer raw materials to produce the aforesaid output.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has been instructed to ensure deliveries of the mechanical equipment, metal hydraulic engineering structures, and delivery pipes needed for land reclamation construction according to the products list of items manufactured by this ministry's enterprises.

For the construction of water resources projects, agricultural grouped water pipelines, and transfer networks and wells, and the implementation of soil improvement work and work to operate land reclamation systems and agricultural water supply installations, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, and union republic councils of ministers were instructed to make provision in the plans for 1986-1990 for the allocation of heavy-duty pumping equipment, steel and cast iron valves, pipes, industrial pipe mountings, electrical equipment, cable products, and other material and technical resources in quantities ensuring the fulfillment of the work program.

The resolution also envisages other measures to strengthen the material and technical base for performing the volume of work outlined by the Long-Term Land Reclamation Program.

The resolution approves the Komsomol Central Committee initiative proclaiming the construction of major water resources projects to be all-union and highly important republic, kray, and oblast shock construction projects and announcing that not less than 10,000 public appeal volunteers and 20,000 people in student construction detachments are to be dispatched to these construction sites each year.

The editorial boards of central and local newspapers, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and the USSR State Committee for Cinematography are to ensure that the achievements in land reclamation constructionand the efficiency of land reclamation in the implementation of the USSR Food Program are publicized in the press and by the movies, radio, and television.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that the outlined program for developing land reclamation will be seen by all working people as a combat task in supplying the country's population with good products and thus increasing the Soviet people's prosperity. Party, soviet, agricultural, and water resources organs and all workers in the agro-industrial complex must join still more actively in the struggle to boost farming standards, increase efficiency in the use of reclaimed land, and obtain high and stable yields of grain, feed, and other agricultural crops.

SUPREME COURT CHAIRMAN GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

OW011319 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0845 GMT 31 Oct 84

[From the "Man and the Law" program, presented by Professor Mikhail Matveyevich Babayev, doctor of juridical sciences; press conference at the USSR Supreme Soviet Court Building, with Vladimir Ivanovich Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Journalist Parkhomovskiy] Parkhomovskiy, IZVESTIYA. I have this question: Often in courts of first instance, the chairmen, carried away by the educational functions of the courts, begin to educate defendants from their chairs during judicial examination. Is this right?

[Babayev] This question, as well as others, was asked at the press conference given at the journalists' request by Vladimir Ivanovich Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court. I was present at the conference, which was held on the premises of the USSR Supreme Court.

[Parkhomovskiy] Does this not produce a feeling of lack of objectivity on the part of the judge, who demonstrates his fixed frame of mind and attitude on what has allegedly been done by the defendant, and what has not yet been established by the court?

[Terebilov] I would like to say the following: If you want, the work of the judge, as well as that of the investigator and prosecutor, also entails a measure of art. You can, of course, reject the term, and say no, this is professional skill, so to speak. But I would say that it is also an art, as conducting a court session is an art to a certain degree. And, in this very important question you have raised, a considerable amount depends on his understanding and knowledge -- these are official terms. I would also add the intelligence of the judge, his erudition and art, and apparently, to a certain extent, and I agree with this, but judging from your intonation you think so only to a minimal extent, the judge still has the right to pronounce on morality, though he is not specifically there for the public's benefit. As I see in the core of your question, this can be allowed only under one condition: that it does not predetermine or predefine his views on the guilt, or innocence, of the defendant. If even an experienced judge makes such statements, then, of course, he needs to be reprimanded, to be sent to a refresher course. I am speaking moderately here, because there are really many judges who are overcome with feelings and emotions and begin to act as ordinary citizens and not as judges. They cannot control themselves and begin to express their views. Apparently there are, and you can probably name, and I may be able to name, judges who unfortunately, because at their level they do not understand such things, do some harm. We must insure that people, disinterested in the outcome of the case, say as they leave the courtroom: a just decision has been made here.

[Parkhomovskiy] I have another question on the role of people's assessors in the courtroom. Often, it appears to be purely formal. The judge, for the sake of appearances, seems to consult them, and there and then announces that it is the court's opinion that this or that step must be taken. It seems to me that this is highly detrimental to the image people in the courtroom have about the collegiality and objectivity of the court. It seems to me that this question also deserves attention, as it is fairly widespread and causes considerable harm to our justice.

[Terebilov] There are issues that make it necessary for the court to withdraw, not just whisper in each other's ear, but leave the room. But there are not many such cases. Why are there not so many, and why do they not always move away? The justification is that the court sessions, being extremely long anyway and with masses of formalities that unfortunately cannot be dispensed with, if the judge, in order to have consultations would move back and forth, then the court sessions would be very long.

There is the following complication in having consultations here. What are they whispering about? If they should speak up: Comrade People's Assessor, do you think he is guilty or not? He may reply not guilty, and you think that he is. There you have people in the hall hearing one saying that he should be sentenced, and the other saying that he should not be, and the judge who has the casting vote, as he will determine the decision of the court depending on the side he joins, says he should. In the court, all say the decision went the way the judge decided, and you remained with your opinion. Evidently, only the most simple cases must be dealt with in the courtroom, on consultation with the people's assessors.

[Gritsenko] Gritsenko, editor of the Moral Education Department of the MOLODOY KOMMUNIST magazine. Vladimir Ivanovich, I also have a question concerning people's assessors, only slightly expanded. Evidently, we are having a worthwhile discussion, and the topic deals mainly with the judges; whether they work well, the small, or large, percentage of correct sentences they have passed, and so forth. Are there problems, in your view, in the practical involvement of people's assessors in the people's courts?

[Terebilov] I would like to remind you of the following. Thre was a time when the people's assessors were elected, like the people's judges. Lists were produced. Enterprises put forward the names of individuals. Rayon lists, with 100 or 200 names, were published, and citizens voted for people they knew nothing about. It was decided then that such elections were unsuitable, and they started looking for a new system, and came to the conclusion that it would be best to do it at general meetings of collectives. Even if the collectives are small, and the meetings are attended by 50, 100, or 200 people, it must be a public event, and the people, or at least some of the voters, must know the nominees in their collectives, and be able to tell whether they are suitable for the post of people's assessor. The system was changed, and it now provides for the people's assessors being elected for a period of 2 and 1/2 years, am I correct? Every 2 and 1/2 years, which is twice as frequently as the people's judges, in order to replace them, and they are being elected by the collectives themselves. Whenever the time came for an election of people's assessors, the Ministry of Justice issued instructions that the people's judges exercise every influence to make the elections qualitative, so that really honorable people, with prestige in the collectives, honest people in the moral aspect and the business field be chosen. But, of course, a considerable amount of work has to be carried out with them. Even if a good man is elected, he must be trained and so forth. And, of course, the Ministry of Justice must carry out this work among people's assessors and train them, hold seminars, organize short-term courses for them, and involve them in work more actively. This is a kind of work, where, in addition to sitting in the people's courts for 2 weeks, they also attend people's assessors work guidance section sessions, in order to make the people's assessors participate for more than a few weeks in court activities. This kind of work must be carried out. I cannot say that all the people's assessors are very good people, but I fail somewhat to understand your skepticism. I do not have any information that there are very many mistakes in the election of people's assessors, and do not have any data at my disposal about there being, among people's assessors, many unsuitable for the job. Their weakness may lie in the fact that the judges themselves, who are overburdened with cases to some extent, are not sufficiently involved with them, and do not involve them sufficiently in the examination of cases. In this connection, I would like to share a thought of my own for the time being.

Frankly, I am in favor of some types of cases not being examined by the assessors at all, not because they do not help the court in the examination of cases, but it seems to me that, if the assessor must be present, like Comrade Parkhomovskiy said, I think that he must take a real part. And, when it is a petty case, like the nonpayment of alimony, I think it would be easier for the judge alone to judge the case, as usually there is no argument in such cases.

[Babayev] Babayev, "Man and the Law" television program. What can be done now in order to give rayon- and oblast-level judges the real possibility to concentrate maximum attention on cases requiring extreme depth, an extremely serious approach and meaning in most difficult and complicated cases? That is the first question. If you will allow me, I will then ask a second.

[Terebilov] You will also give the answer at the same time.

[Babayev] Then I would be chairman of the Supreme Court.

[Terebilov] It is necessary to insure a much better organization of work of the courts themselves, in order to insure that every minute of a judge's time be well planned and used to the best advantage of the job. That, naturally, is one aspect.

Now, about other aspects. I, for instance, have already proposed the idea. I would be in favor, understanding that it is not possible to increase the courts' staff indefinitely, of having some of the most simple court cases, both civil and criminal, examined by the judges alone. Finally, I am very much in favor, I have seen such practice in other states, when cases of, if you can say it, lesser law infringements, though containing criminal elements, are solved outside the court. It would be possible, with the sanction of the prosecutor and before reaching the court, to prevent making criminal cases out of minor transgressions.

[Babayev] In your statement I saw, I even think a little note of envy of investigators, about there being much appeal in their work. Can you say what kind of appeal you see in court work, and where the greatest difficulties lie?

[Terbilov] I have been an investigator, I have been deputy chief of the Investigation Administration of the USSR Procuracy, so I know about investigative work, and about its appeal. There is appeal in it, I am now tackling journalistic issues. There is an appeal for every age. When you are 25 or 30 years old, I think there is little appeal in court work among the majority of people. Then comes an age when the thing that appealed to you, and which still interests you, already is no longer suitable. You can read, or watch, detective stories. Then comes another kind of appeal, the appeal of analytical work. Now I think that judge's work is analytical, which is also very interesting, and I see appeal in court work, and I think that it comes to people after a certain age to a greater extent, though I do not exclude the possibility that it may come at 25 years of age, and is very interesting work.

PRAVDA RAPS MISCONDUCT OF OBLAST LEGAL OFFICIALS

PM311526 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 October in its First Edition carries on page 3, under the rubric "Following Up a Letter," A 1,00-word report by its Tyumen correspondent V. Lisin entitled "Small Beginnings."

Lisin traces the career of Vladimir Gavrilovich Lavrenov, senior legal consultant at the Tyumen Oblast Prosecutor's Office, who was dismissed from office a year ago for "drinking bouts while on official travel, his excessive passion for private cars -- he changed four of them within a relatively short time -- and his 'dolce vita'." Having described Lavrenov's association with a known criminal, the protection he enjoyed from his former superiors at the prosecutor's office, and the way his post-dismissal career was furthered by friends and relations by marriage, the author concludes: "Unfortunately, this unsightly story did not perturb the party organization at the oblast prosecutor's office. The Communists did not even make an assessment of the events."

"Let us be frank: the prosecutor's office considers work on the selection and placement of cadres unimportant. Over the last 3 years alone, about 20 of its staffers have been released from duty for disreputable behavior.

The party obkom's administrative organs section must show a more exacting approach in assessing the activity of the oblast prosecutor's office. Each staffer must be judged by his political, moral, and business qualities -- this is the party requirement."

ZARYA VOSTOKA REPORTS SHEVARDNADZE ACTIVITIES

PM011500 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 14 October carries on pages 1 and 3 a 2,500-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "'We Will Restore the Former Glory' -- the Republican Miners' Word" covering proceedings at a meeting of the Georgian mining industry party-economic aktiv held in Kutaisi.

According to the report, "E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; B.V. Nikolskiy, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; B.V. Adleyba, first secretary of the Abkhaz Georgian Communist Party Obkom; and B.D. Makharashvili and N.Sh. Ensheladze, chiefs of departments at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the meeting's work. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze addressed the meeting."

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 16 October front-pages a 2,200-word GRUZINFORM report entitiled "Shock Pace To Complete the Year. From the Joint Session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium."

GRUZINFORM reports that the joint session "examined the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for economic and social development and the republican budget for the first 9 months and defined immediate measures for the successful completion of the year's targets," and that "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the joint session."

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 18 October front-pages an 800-word GRUZINFORM report under the rubric "In the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee" entitled "Without Compromise, Purposefully, Without Slackening the Struggle."

The report covers proceedings at a "republican conference which discussed the results of work on maintaining law and order in the first 9 months of this year. According to GRUZINFORM, "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the conference."

BRIEFS

WRITER AWARDED ORDER -- Today Comrade Menteshashvili, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary, awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the writer Leonid Leonov. He was honored with his award for his services to the development of Soviet literature, and in connection with his 85th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Nov 84 LD]

SOVIET ACADEMICIAN INTERVIEW ON ENERGY PROGRAM

PM020929 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 21 Oct 84 p 12

[Interview with Academician Vladimir Kirillin by Yuriy Kanin: "The Soviet Power Industry at the End of This Century"]

[Text] Q: What are the energy forecasts today?

A: Energy problems have confronted every country albeit with varying degrees of acuteness. They are essential, though unaccompanied by crisis phenomena, also for the Soviet Union whose requirements are, as before, ensured by its own resources.

The energy crisis in the West, as we all know, generated quite a few predictions with regard to the future of the earth's energy resources. Some authors have already changed their hopelessly gloomy concepts and conclusions for those leaving at least some rays of hope to generatations to follow. I am not a pessimist, but there are problems and they are sufficiently complicated. In order to solve them more quickly, there is a need to pool the efforts of states and the creative potential of mankind.

Today everyone is aware of the harsh fact that traditional sources of energy will be depleted in the foreseeable future. But this should not instill in us fear of the future or "after us the deluge" attitudes, but should above all make us be more thrifty in spending the riches at our disposal.

Q: Is this what brought about the need for an energy programme in the USSR?

A: Our country's fuel and energy complex accounts for one-fifth of the world production of energy resources. The USSR is second to none in the world for producing oil and gas (since 1983) and centralized heat supply, and holds second place in producing electricity and coal. But the scope of the complex, as well as the growing cost of the minerals, which have to be extracted in increasingly more remote and undeveloped areas, necessitate changes in the fuel and energy policy.

I'll give you some figures. As early as 1960, practically the entire extraction of oil and natural gas was concentrated in the European part of the country. Today Western Siberia extracts 62 per cent of the oil and 64 per cent of the gas, while prospecting and developing new deposits shift further to the north and east, to areas with no communications and with very unfavorable climatic conditions.

The average depth of bore holes has almost doubled as compared with 1950. In some areas the search for an exploitation of oil and gas reserves has reached depths of 4-6 km. The depth of coal mines has increased in the old regions, for example, in the Donbas, where extraction has been going on for 160 years now. Thus, conditions are becoming more and more complicated and require greater inputs.

On the other hand, the fuel and energy complex, as the sum total of branches linked to the extraction, processing, transformation and distribution of energy resources is now often called, is characterized by great inertia. Its restructuring -- development of deposits, construction of new types of electric power stations, and also enterprises for processing and enriching fuel, etc -- is an exceedingly difficult job requiring much time.

And this is one more serious argument, showing how great the need for a long-term development programme is, and how it can safeguard us against conjunctural spending, unjustified by the logic of progress.

Q: Is it the first time that the need for such planning has arisen?

A: No, it is not. The first long-term state plan of economic development on the basis of the Soviet Republic's electrification (GOELRO) was drawn up under Lenin's guidance in 1920. Moreover, the Energy Programme is not the only one of its kind. Longterm forecasting for 20 years has become a norm in planning the Soviet economy.

The Energy Programme, based on preliminary calculations of the Soviet economy's development until the year 2000, includes two stages: the first -- until the late 1980s, the second -- until the end of the century.

Q: What are the basic aspects of the programme?

A: First and foremost, provision has been made to speed up the development of atomic power engineering, predominantly in the European part of the country, which is already experiencing a shortage of organic fuel from local deposits, whereas deliveries from the east overstrain the transport and add to the costs. Many readers probably know that a specialized enterprise of atomic power engineering has started operating in Volgodonsk in the USSR. This is a project linked directly to the realization of the CMEA cooperation programme in atomic power engineering. With its commissioning the production of power units with large-capacity atomic reactors will expand considerably.

The production of West Siberian gas will increase at an accelerated pace. The peak will evidently emerge in the mid-1990's whereupon the extraction of gas will probably stabilize and the country's energy potential will increase on account of atomic power engineering, the open-cut working of coal and the more intensive use of renewable sources of energy.

The construction of hydroelectric power stations is in full swing. By the end of 1985, the capacity of these stations will exceed 64 million kw. The main region of their increment is Siberia and the Far East. In the European part of the country and in the Urals, hydroaccumulating power stations (HAPS) will be developed. Their use in energy systems makes it possible to smooth out irregularities in consuming energy. Their role is particularly great in combination with atomic power stations working in a steady, basic regime. At night, when the power load in networks falls sharply, the energy of atomic power stations will go the HAPS's (for pumping water from the lower basin to the upper) and during peak hours will be returned to the network from the turbogenerators of hydroaccumulating power stations. Under construction near Moscow is the Zagorsk HAPS with a capacity of 1.2 million kw and in the Lithuanian SSR -- the Kaisiadorys station, 1.6 million kw (it will be one of the largest in Europe). Construction has started of even more powerful HAPS's: Leningrad, South Ukraine, Dniester and Kanev.

Special attention in the programme is being given to developing fuel and energy complexes in cheap coal worked by the open-cut method of Kazakhstan (Ekibastuz hard coal) and Siberia (Kansk-Achinsk lignite), where new and powerful thermal power stations are operating or under construction. Development of the South Yakutian coal basin has started.

Q: There is the belief that coal belongs to the past of world power engineering.

A: An obvious mistake! The increase role of coal in the power industry is logical and natural.

It is bound to replace liquid fuel and, in the long term, also gas even if because there are much larger coal reserves deep in the earth; oil and gas comprise less than 20 percent of all extractable fuel. Moreover, they are very valuable chemical raw materials the need for which has been growing from year to year. So that the need to save oil and gas is also dictated by the interests of future generations.

Considering this, the USSR and other countries carry out active research and experimental industrial testing of different methods of extracting synthetic liquid fuel from coal. Wider use is made of solar and geothermal energy as a source of energy and heat supply, as well as wind energy.

Q: And what are the ways to spend the riches of our disposal economically?

A: Estimates have shown that two or three times less money has to be put in to save fuel and energy than to ensure an equivalent increment of their production. This makes it clear how justified the energy-saving policy in all branches of the economy is.

During the last 10-15 years, much has been done in the USSR to lower the specific consumption of fuel at thermal power stations. A transition has been effected to supercriticial parameters of steam, the unit capacity of power plants has been raised (to 1-1.5 million kw in atomic reactors, 500, 800, 1,200 kw in turbogenerators) and the scope of centralized heat supply has been extended. The result is that, whereas in 1960 the specific consumption of fuel was 471 g/kwh, [grams per kilowatt-hour], in 1983 it dropped to 328.2 g/kwh. Let me note that what is at issue is lowering the specific spending of fuel in the country as a whole and, consequently, it involves enormous volumes of saved raw materials. Today for this parameter in the work of thermal power stations the Soviet Union has outstripped many industrialized countries (with the sole exception of Japan, where power plants work mainly on gas-mazut fuel).

Q: Are there grounds for optimism?

A: In general, there are, although today we are faced with new tasks in lowering the specific consumption of fuel. In many respects they are linked to the optimization of the work of the Soviet Union's Unified Power Grid (UPG) which is one of the largest energy associations in the world. Centralized energy supply is provided to a territory of more than 10 million sq km with a population of over 220 million. The capacity of the electric power stations, united in the USSR UPG, in 1983 comprised some 240 million kw and the production of electricity in them -- 1,211 billion kwh (out of the total of 1,416 billion kwh for the country as a whole). The single management of the system also ensures the optimal load on the power stations belonging to it. To ensure the transfer of energy over long distances and to complete the USSR UPG, electric transmission lines with a tension of 750 and 1,150 kv (ac) and 1,500 kv (dc) are being built today. In the laboratories and on test grounds work is under way on transmission lines designed for even greater loads.

The USSR is a pioneer in introducing district plants which produce heat and electricity at the same time: a system of centralized heat supply from the power plant was built in Leningrad as early as 1924. In 1983, heat and power plants (HPP) met 33 per cent of the country's heat requirements. Over 800 cities are supplied with heat by more than a ghousand HPP's. Because of this, up to 25 per cent of fuel is saved in comparison with separate production of power and heat. This also brings about a considerable ecological effect -- centralized supply leads to a drop in the number of small boiler-rooms with inadequate facilities for purifying exhaust gases.

A new element in this undertaking is using nuclear fuel in the centralized heat supply.

The construction of atomic heat supply stations has started in Odessa and Minsk. One such station can supply heat and hot water to a city with a population of 400,000.

Q: What will the power industry of the immediate future be like?

A: Among scientific projects, I would like to single out three promising directions, in each of which Soviet scientists have priority ideas and solutions and, in several cases, also a concrete outlet into the practical field.

The first direction is atomic power engineering on fast neutrons. These types of industrial reactors were first built also in the USSR. In operation now is the Shevchenko atomic power station with a 350,000 kw reactor (besides electricity it provides heat to a sea water-freshening installation), and the Beloyarsk station in the Urals has the world's most powerful installation on fast neutrons - 600,000 kilowatts. Under construction is an 800,000-kw unit for atomic power stations and, in the long term, there are plans for even more powerful installations. It must be said, however, that not all the problems have been solved in this field, which is why is is expected that fast-neutron power engineering will be developed on a mass scale only in the 1990's.

The second scientific trend which, all scientists agree, must ensure an abundance of energy on the planet is thermonuclear synthesis. The greatest advance in this respect, as we know, has been made by works on the Tokamak programmes, the ideas and many fundamental solutions of which belong to Soviet scientists. That nut turned out to be very hard to crack. However, the latest joint works on international programmes are promising. It is expected that industrial installations of the thermonuclear cycle will come into being at the end of this century.

Lastly, the third direction is the magnetohydrodynamical (MND) method, ensuring direct transformation of heat into electricity. It can raise the efficiency of thermal power stations from 40 to 60 per cent, which means that the specific expenditure of fuel will lower by 20-35 per cent. This is a solid gain. Gas exhaust into the atmosphere decreases proportionally. Among other merits of the MND power stations is the possibility of obtaining large capacities in one unit -- a million kilowatts and more. Moreover, these stations have greater manoeuvrability. Depending on the current requirement for electricity, the load on the MND power station may vary from 100 to 20 per cent of the nominal -- this figure considerably exceeds the regulation limits of conventional thermal power plants.

The first MND generator was built in the Soviet Union. Construction has started on the world's first industrial MND energy unit with a capacity of 500,000 kw, working on natural gas. Such units will save 20-22 per cent of fuel and bring down the cost of energy. At the same time, work is under way to develop MND installations capable of working on coal. I am convinced that scientific research, and it is not limited to the above-mentioned directions, will lead to an optimal solution of the energy problem. And the 21st century will ensure the socio-economic development of countries striving for peace.

SPITSBERGEN COAL ROUTE SHUT DOWN UNTIL SPRING

PM300901 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Oct 84 p 1

[TASS report: "Arctic Light and Warmth"]

[Text] Arkhangelsk -- During the brief summer navigation season Arkhangelsk's special wharves have received hundreds of thousands of tons of Arctic coal extracted by Soviet miners on Spitsbergen, and have lost none in the process.

One of the busiest routes in the Arctic has shut down until next spring.

"Nearly a month earlier than usual," G. Glukhovskiy, chief of the Arkhangelsk seaport coal area, said. "The motor ships Dagestan, Dashav, and Dimitrovo have fulfilled their tough targets for the shipment of coal from the ports of Barentsburg and Piramida.

Arkhangelsk needs a lot of coal. The boiler furnaces at local wood chemistry enterprises "prefer" coal from Spitsbergen. Now they have it. This means there is light and warmth.

GOSPLAN APPARATUS TRADE UNION OFFICIALS CONFER

PM011603 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Oct 84 p 2

[I. Melenevskiy report under the rubric "Trade Union Report and Election Campaign": "In the Main Direction. Trade Union Conference of the USSR Gosplan Apparatus"]

[Text] Labor productivity has been growing at the rate of 3-3.5 percent over a number of recent years. Our economy is improving. A tendency toward an increase in this indicator is taking shape in the plans for the future. Meanwhile, however, the extent of labor productivity growth is insufficient. And yet, the set rate of national economic development must be achieved. How? In earlier years the influx of manpower used to come to our aid. But labor resources are waning from 5-year plan to 5-year plan (the demographic consequences of the war are taking effect). The growth in working population during the current 5-year plan fell by two-thirds in comparison with the preceding 5-year plan, and this trend will continue during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Therefore, there is only one way -- intensification. This is the first time that our economy finds itself in circumstances whereby the entire growth in output must be secured through higher labor productivity. The trade union conference at the USSR Gosplan discussed the contribution that workers in the USSR Gosplan apparatus must make to the solution of this task. The delegates analyzed, with a sense of high responsibility, the trade union organization's activity on the basis of the business-like efficiency of the trade union committee and trade union bureau in mobilizing the collective for creative work to draw up draft plans for the USSR's economic and social development, elaboration of innovative proposals and monitoring of plan fulfillment, and discovery of reserves for savings in material, fuel, energy, and other resources.

I. Chuverin, chairman of the trade union committee, gave much attention in his report to the trade union organization's work to develop the initiative and creative nature of the activity by specialists in the central apparatus. It has become established practice for the USSR Gosplan Central Apparatus to organize reviews and competitions with respect to the fulfillment of personal creative plans. Most of the measures contained in them have been aimed at resolving production tasks. In order to evaluate the benefit from and signifiance of this work, it would be appropriate to recall the specific features of the institution in which the trade union conference was taking place.

Quite often the discovery of additional resources and reserves can generate enormous savings. For example, V. Katkov and A. Dekhtyar, workers at the Agro-Industrial Complex Consolidated Section, adopted a personal creative plan for additional research into livestock breeding production. They conducted a thorough analysis of the utilization of enterprise capacities and studied the effectiveness of raw materials use. The work they did resulted in the additional production of 1[illegible]5,000 metric tons of feed protein over and above the plan.

Translated into livestock breeding production, this supplement resulted in the highly impressive figure of R15 million.

And here is the creative plan of Transport Section workers V. Shishko, M. Tovarkov, Yu. Pochayev, and A. Kuvishinov. They initiated a new method of organizing the transportation of imported large-diameter pipes for Western Siberia. Until recently this work was carried out by means of combined railroad and water transport operations. Having thoroughly considered all alternatives, the Gosplan staffers, jointly with Ministry of the Maritime Fleet specialists, proposed that pipes be delivered by vessels under a new transportation schedule. The release of railroad transport facilities, reduction of idle time, and improved safe strorage of pipes being delivered resulted in savings of about R8 million.

A. Protsenko, chief specialist and chairman of the agricultural section's trade union bureau, spoke of the enhanced role of trade union organizations in resolving production tasks. The trade union activists are, as a rule, the best qualified specialists. here are just a few of the issues that have been examined at trade union bureau sessions: "the work by the section and its subsections on draft annual and long-term plans," "quest for production reserves in the relevant sectors," and "effective utilization of existing potential." Of course, an enumeration of agenda items does not in itself mean anything, but this businesslike orientation has yielded specific results. The draft plans are drawn up on a more realistic basis, taking into account many previously unutilized reserves. Even the monitoring of plan fulfillment has been organized more strictly and more objectively.

At the same time, the section specialists are clearly aware that quite a few "bottlenecks" still remain in the country's agriculture. The fact that the main economic staff has elaborated proposals for the more effective use of fertilizers, feed, agricultural equipment, and fuel is very valuable. These proposals have been taken into account when drawing up the draft basic guidelines for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Comrade Protsenko posed quite a few problems before the USSR Gosplan leadership which must be resolved without delay. Last year, for example, 1 out of every 5 corn harvesting combines, plows, and soil cultivating machines and 1 out of every 11 tractors delivered for formal acceptance had to be returned to the manufacturers for elimination of defects. The situation did not improve in the current year, either.

Much work is now being done to save fuel. At the same time, with the introduction of waste-free technologies, especially in livestock breeding, the expenditure of fuel increases while norms remain unchanged. In this case, however, such an expenditure is necessary and will eventually turn into large profits. What is needed is a considered and not a purely formal approach toward similar situations.

V. Prusov, chief of the Balances and Equipment Distribution Section, spoke of the need to resolve the problems of increasing labor productivity by means of further introduction of new technology. He mentioned that many economic managers still have only a vague idea of how technical modernization should be organized. Are the machine building ministeries prepared for this? Judging by all accounts, not too well. And how about the sectors which have to be supplied with new equipment -- will they manage to formulate accurately their requirements from the machine builders as regards the new technologies? After all, modernization is not just a mechanical replacement of one machine tool by another. Judging by the current progress in the large-scale experiment that is conducted in a number of sectors, many have been found unprepared for technical modernization. We have no system regarding this issue. The resources, allocated by the plan for the assimilation of new technology, are often not utilized to the full.

In Comrade Prusov's opinion, the trade unions could render much assistance in elaborating the package of measures regarding technical modernization. The various competitions and the problems raised at standing production conferences made it possible to perceive where technical modernization is primarily needed.

Having noted the positive role played by the trade union committee and trade union bureau in the strenghtening of discipline and the certification of staff members, A. Krasnopivtsev, secretary of the USSR Gosplan party committee, made a number of critical remarks concerning the work by the trade union committee's commissions. Some of them put forward voluminous plans, but most of them simply remain on paper. Not all trade unions bureaus make proper use of such work forms as the production conferences.

The USSR Gosplan apparatus today is simultaneously working on draft plans for a specific period and preparing long-term programs. And there is already a shortage of highly qualified specialist. Much also depends on the technical equipment available for their work. V. Bezrukov, chief of the main computer center, noted in his statement that at present most of the work positions occupied by apparatus staffers are linked to the automatic plan calculation systems. The latest electronic equipment is used increasingly widely in Gosplan specialization. This, just like any other contact between man and machine, gives rise to a number of labor safety problems whose solution must be tackled also by the trade union organizaiton.

N. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Gosplan chairman, spoke at the conference of the great tasks facing the staff of the country's central planning organ.

"The intensification of production must become the most important principle in our national economy," Comrade Baybakov noted. "Hence the requirements regarding the plans. They must be accurately balanced and take into account the numerous reserves. It is well known, for example, that 40 million persons in industry and construction are still engaged in manual labor. The introduction of new technology and the substitution of machines for manual labor will help resolve the problem of labor resources shortage and the problem of increased labor productivity. The staff of the country's central planning organ must approach the solution of these tasks with full responsibility."

The conference was addressed by AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V. Prokhorov.